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ORIGINAL POETRY.

"TO DIE IS GAIN."

Subject of a discourse delivered by the Rev. M Forer, on the death of the Rev. Samuel Doughty, Sunday, Oct. 3, 1828. Paul's Epist. to the Phillippians, 1 chap. and last clause of 21 verse.

'Tis gain to die—ah yes 'tis gain,
When christians meet their fate,
For oh! 'tis surely sweet to reign,
In heaven's exalted state;
Where saints and angels loud proclaim
The glories of th' eternal name.

To die is gain—all earth's alarms,
All cares and sorrows cease;
Death to the good man, brings its charms,
For 'i grants him sweet release;
His spirit wings its airy flight,
To regions of celestial light.

'Tis gain to die—the sacred word,
Loudly this truth proclaims;
Let sinners learn, or feel the rod,
Then heaven's dire vengeance frames;
God's mighty arm will ne'er be staid,
Till sinners low in dust be laid.

'Tis gain—then dear but one to thee,
'Tis thine immortal gain,
In heaven thou dwell'st thy spirit's free,
From earthly cares and pain;
Thy great display's full many a gem,
Pluck'd from the royal diadem.

Celestial zephyrs fan thee now,
And soft sweet measure sound,
No murmuring thought hangs o'er thy brow,
Where all is calm profound;
Cherub and seraph join their voice,
And with them, round the throne rejoice.

Again thy sire, thy long lost one,
Receives thy glad embrace;
While heartfelt joy, and holy fire,
Light up his heavenly face;
And hosts of angels join the cry,
'Twas surely gain for thee to die.

THE GRAVE.

"A temple, fair and lone—
Soft shadows o'er its marble sweep
By Cypress branches thrown."—HEMANS.

Beneath the shadow of yon aged tree,
Whose weeping branches, drooping, lowly lie,
Where, undisturbed by aught like revelry,
A gentle stream, meanders murm'ring by;
A new made mound of grassy turf appears,
The silent story of its inmate's doom—
The sad memento of "departed years,"
Is sorrow spent, now clos'd within the tomb.

Silence, around a sacred stillness spreads,
Awak'ning feelings sad, in dark array;
While soothing Sow'rets rear their blushing heads,
And tell that once she bloomed as bright as thee!
That once, she shone 'mid courtly bower and hall,
Diffusing gladness from a heart of joy;
A brilliant star of home's own coronal!
A seraph spirit from the realms on high!

Ill-fated one! scarce had the morning sun
Illumed its brightness o'er thy virtues rare,
Scarce had the vernal bud of joy begun
To blossom sweetly, 'neath its fostering care,
When in that bosom, where so long had slept
In lovely purity, each thought enshrined,
Love, viper-like, disguised, insidious crept,
And stung the breast on which it had reclined!

Sleep on, fair creature! tho' thy sleep be death;
The damp, cold grave, thy fam'd resting place;
Tho' hush'd that voice, and still thy much-lov'd breath,
Anatomy and metamorphose thy form of grace;
And tho' no more, the secret-heaving sigh,
Thy weary bosom shall, unconscious, swell;
The pearly tear suffuse thine azure eye,
Or smil'ing looks thy heart-felt sorrow tell:

Still dost thou live—where grief is never known!—
The sable garments of the sorrowing heart;
And wo's unbidden presence—all have flown—
Affections ease to thee no pang impart!
A wreath of glory round thee sheds its light,
Encircling thy fair brows with endless bliss;
No oppressive cloud shall mar thy pure delight!
Oh! no, 'tis thine, unceasing happiness!

Perhaps, when twilight's sombre shades have thrown
Their pencil'd shadowings o'er thy lone retreat,
Or plaintive Cynthia's pensive beams, have strewn
Their shadowings o'er, romantically sweet;
Some once-lov'd friend may, musing, wander here,
From memory's page, affections dear recall;
Shed o'er thy tomb the sympathetic tear,
And weep, that thou wert doom'd so soon to fall.

But now, farewell—yet, I have known thee, when
E'en childhood lisp'd thy well belov'd name;
And one, e'en now, each wood, and rock, and glen,
Some sad remembrance of thyself can claim!

SENEX.

THE SOJOURN.

The day round the sun had gone,
When I, a wand'rer hasting on,
A cottage light espied;
So cheering was that glimm'ring light,
It seem'd to call me from the night,
To happy home to hide.

Arriving at the cottage gate,
I told my case, and gain'd it straight,
And ask'd the road to town;
"Nay, nay," the answer reach'd my ear,
"Ye shall receive my warmest cheer,
So here, my friend, get down."

Being welcom'd thus, and wanting rest,
I soon became a smiling guest,
Within that humble dome:
The gen'rous sire and tidy wife,
And children full of joy and life,
All spoke a happy home.

The fire, with fuel new supplied,
Sent forth its heat on ev'ry side,
And hearts began to melt;
And though their words are wondrous kind,
The manner told the open mind,—
What'er they said they felt.

The mantle o'er a mystic show
Of profiles, in a sombre row,
My curious vision found;
A mystic show—and this was why,
There more was meant than met the eye
Or simple thought could sound.

The parents were the genii then,
That gave instruction to my ken,
And int'rest drew from thence;
And not a single child was there,
But seem'd in each a certain air,
And in the whole a sense.

The hist'ry ended, once again
I meditated on the scene,
And all was then expression;
Each as em'd an active living elf,
And each was telling of itself,—
No neighbourly digression.

The profile myst'ry now be'ng o'er,
The gun, that hung above the door,
Supplied them new relations;
Then fishing furnish'd other themes,
Of pike, and perch, and bait and streams,
And many fav'rite stations.

Then supper came upon the board,
As good as health could e'er afford,
Which, having spoken grace,
We all partook in perfect peace,
As though our joy should never cease,
And face ne'er part from face.

* * * * * * *

All men are wand'rers here below,
And all the good will shortly know
One home in endless day;—
Then sure 'tis best, where'er they meet,
As brethren each the other greet,
And cheer each others way. JUVENIS.

LOVE.

With man, love is never a passion of such intensity and sincerity as with woman. She is a creature of sensibility, existing only in the outpourings and sympathies of her emotions—every earthly blessing, nay, every heavenly hope will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood—the protecting roof of her kindred—forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of that mother, on whose bosom her head has been pillowed—do all that woman can do consistently with honour—forsake all that she has clung to in her girlish simplicity for years; and throw herself into the arms of the man she idolizes. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection, is too gross a villain to be called man. The wrath of heaven will pursue him—the brand of Cain is upon his brow, and the curse of Judas will rankle at his heart. Unrequited love with man is to him never a cause of perpetual misery—other dreams will flow in upon his imagination—the abstractions of business, the meteor of ambition, or the pursuit of wealth, will win him away from his early infatuation. It is not thus with woman. Although the scene may change, and years, long, withering and lingering years, steal away the rose from the cheek of beauty, the ruins of a breaking heart cannot be amalgamated—the memories of that idle vision cannot be obliterated from the soul—she pines, nerves herself away with pride, and pines away again, until her gentle spirit bids adieu to the treacheries of earth, and flits away into the bosom of her God.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

George Washington having brought the war of the Revolution to an honorable close, retired to private life. On the adoption of the federal constitution, he was twice unanimously elected to preside as chief magistrate; when, at the end of eight years, he voluntarily resigned, and returned to his estate on Mount Vernon. John Adams, a memorable patriot of the revolution, was chosen by the suffrage of the people to succeed him as president of the United States; and his inauguration took place in the hall of Congress, south east corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, 4th March, 1797. At an early hour the lobbies and gallery were well "wedged" with spectators. The floor of the house was occupied by the members, ladies, and other privileged persons, as on all similar occasions, who silently and anxiously waited the coming scene. On that day, Thomas Jefferson was to appear as Vice President, and George Washington a private citizen. The first novelty that presented itself was the entrance of the Spanish Minister, (the Marquis Yrugo,) in full diplomatic costume. He was of middle size, of round person, florid complexion, and hair powdered like a snow ball—dark striped silk coat, lined with satin, white waistcoat, black silk breeches, white silk stockings, shoes and buckles—he had by his side an elegant hilted small sword, and his "chapeau," tipped with white feathers, under his arm. Thus decorated, he crossed the floor of the hall, with the most easy nonchalence possible, and an occasional side toss of the head, (to him habitual,) to his appointed place. He was viewed by the audience for a short time in curious silence. He had scarcely adjusted himself in his chair, when the attention of the audience was roused by the word Washington near the door of the entrance. The word flew like lightning through the assembly, and the subsequent varied shouts of enthusiasm produced immediately such a sound as

"When loud surges lash the sounding shore."

It was an unexpected and instantaneous expression of "simultaneous" feeling which made the hall tremble. Occasionally the word Washington! Washington! might be heard like guns in a storm. He entered in the midst, and crossed the floor at "quick step," as if eager to escape notice, and seated himself quickly on his chair, near "the Marquis Yrugo," who rose up at his entrance, as if startled by the uncommon scene. He was dressed similar to all the full length portraits of him, hair full powdered, with black silk rose and bag pendant behind, as then was usual for elderly gentlemen of the "old school." But on those portraits, one who had never seen Washington might look in vain for that benign expression of countenance possessed by him, and only sufficiently perceptible in the lithographic bust of Rembrant Peale, to cause "a feeling," as Judge Peters, in his certificate to the painter, expresses it. The burst at the entrance had now subsided, when the word Jefferson! at the entrance door, again electrified the audience into another explosion of feeling similar to the first, but abated in force and energy. He entered, dressed in a long blue frock coat, single breasted, and buttoned down to the waist—light sandy hair, very slightly powdered, and cued with black ribbon a long way down his back; tall, of benign aspect, and straight as an arrow, he bent not, but, with an erect gate, moved leisurely to his seat, near Washington, and sat down. Silence again ensued.

Presently an increased bustle, near the door of the entrance, and the words "President" "President Adams!" again produced an explosion of feeling similar to those that had preceded, but again diminished, *by repetition*, in its force and energy. He was dressed in a suit of light drab cloth, his hair well powdered, with rose and bag, like that of Washington. He passed slowly on, bowing on each side, till he reached the "speaker's chair," on which he sat down. Again a deep silence prevailed, in the midst of which he rose, and bowing round to the audience three times, varying his position each time—he then read his inaugural address, in the course of which he alluded to, and, at the same time, bowed to his predecessor, which was returned from Washington, who, with the members of congress, were all standing. When he had finished he sat down; after a short pause he rose up, and bowing round as before, he descended from the chair, and passed out with acclamation.—Washington and Jefferson remained standing together, and the bulk of the audience watching their movements in cautious silence. Presently, with a graceful motion of the hand, Washington invited the vice-president Jefferson to pass on before him, which was declined by Mr. Jefferson. After a pause, an invitation to proceed was repeated by Washington, when the vice-president passed out towards the door, and Washington after him. A rush for the street now commenced, and the next view of Washington, the "beheld of all beholders," was on the north side of Chesnut street, going down, with the crowd after him, and Timothy Pickering on his right, to "Francis' Hotel," on a visit of congratulation to the President elect. On his arrival at the hotel, in Fourth, above Chesnut, now Indian Queen, they passed in, and the door was closely "wedged in" with people desirous of beholding to the last the person of Washington, now passing away from them, and to be seen by them no more for ever. When the door closed, another explosion of feeling from the assembled throng produced a sound like thunder. The effect was such that the door of the hotel again opened, and again Washington, (to them) "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," stood *uncovered* before them. A deep silence ensued. He then bowed three times to the spectators, varying his position each time; which was returned with a shout by the crowd, and a clapping of hands. Having so done, he slowly retired, seemingly in much agitation, within the door, and the grateful assembly gradually disappeared. LANG SYNE.

AGNES BERNAUER.

In a small chapel in the churchyard of St. Peter's, in the Alt-stadt, is a red marble tablet, on which reclines the effigy of a female surrounded by the following inscription:—"Anno Domini, MCCCCXXXVI, XII die Octobris, obiit Agnes Bernauerin. Requiescat in pace." The fate of this unfortunate lady has furnished the subject for a tragedy to the Count of Torring Seefeld, and one more deeply affecting is scarcely to be found in the page of history. Albert, the only son of Duke Ernst of Bavaria, was one of the most accomplished and valiant princes of the age he *lived in. His father and family selected for his* bride the young Countess Elizabeth of Wurtemburg. The contract was signed, and the marriage on the point of taking place, when the lady suddenly eloped with a more favoured lover, John, Count of Werdenberg. The tidings were brought to Albert at Augsburgh, where he was attending a grand tournament given in honour of the approaching nuptials; but they fell unheeded on his ear, as his heart, which had not been consulted in the choice of his bride, had just yielded itself, "rescue or no rescue," to the bright eyes of a young maiden whom he had distinguished from the crowd of beauties that graced the lists. Virtuous as she was lovely, Agnes Bernauer had obtained amongst the citizens of Augsburg the appellation of "the angel," but she was the daughter of a bather, an employment considered at that period in Germany, as particularly dishonorable. Regardless of consequences, however, he divulged his passion, and their marriage was shortly afterwards privately celebrated in Albert's castle at Vohberg. Their happiness was doomed to be of short duration. Duke Ernst became possessed of their secret, and the anger of the whole house of Munich burst upon the heads of the devoted couple. Albert was commanded to sign a divorce from Agnes, and prepare immediately to marry Anna, daughter of Duke Erich of Brunswick. The indignant prince refused to obey; and being afterwards denied admission to a tournament at Regensburg, on the plea of his having contracted a dishonorable alliance, he rode boldly into the lists upon the Heide Platz, before the whole company, declared Agnes Bernauer his lawful wife and duchess, and conducted her to his palace at Straubing, attended as became her rank. Every species of malice and misrepresentation was now set at work to ruin the unfortunate Agnes. Albert's uncle, Duke Wilhelm, who was the only one of the family inclined to protect her, had a sickly child, and she was accused of having administered poison to it. But the duke detected the falsehood, and became more firmly her friend. Death too soon deprived her of this noble protector, and the fate of the poor duchess was immediately sealed. Taking advantage of Albert's absence from Straubing, the authorities of the place arrested her on some frivolous pretext; and the honest indignation with which she asserted her innocence was tortured into treason by her malignant judges. She was condemned to die; and on Wednesday, October 12th, 1436, was thrown over the bridge into the Danube, amidst the lamentations of the populace. Having succeeded in freeing one foot from the bonds which surrounded her, the poor victim, shrieking for help and mercy, endeavored to reach the bank by swimming, and nearly effected a landing when an unfeeling wretch in office, with a hooked pole, caught her by her long fair hair, and dragging her back into the stream, kept her under water until the cruel tragedy was completed. The fury and despair of Albert, on receiving these horrid tidings, were boundless. He flew to his father's bitterest enemy, Louis the Bearded, at Ingolstadt, and returned at the head of a hostile army to his native land, breathing vengeance against the murderers of his beloved wife. The old duke, sorely pressed by the arms of his injured son, and tormented by the stings of conscience, implored the mediation of the Emperor Sigismund, who succeeded after some time in pacifying Albert, and reconciling him to his father, who, as a proof of his repentance, instituted a perpetual mass for the soul of the martyred Agnes Bernauer. Albert afterwards married Anna of Brunswick, by whom he had ten children.

From the American.

I find that by some inadvertance the name of a place has been omitted in my Geographical Dictionary, to which the existing war between Russia and Turkey has given considerable interest. The place is Shumla, Shumla, Chumla, Tchiumla, &c. as it is spelled in all these forms, and in every one probably mis-spelled.

To give any correct idea of the place and local causes of its importance, it is necessary to observe that the mountain nucleus of Himmus, the Eminch Dag of the Turks, between Albania, Servia, Macedonia, and Bulgaria, protrudes one great branch eastward, the Balkan, which continues until merged in the Black Sea. Before, however, reaching its eastern termination in the Eminch Burun, the Balkan breaks into minor ridges, in a gorge of one of which stands the military post of Shumla, as it is written on Arrowsmith's map of Europe, or Shiumla on Morrison's map. At N. lat. 43° 45, about 55 miles nearly west from Varna, on the Black Sea, by the road, about 220 miles N. N. W. from Constantinople, and about an equal distance 70 from Silistria, and Rudschuk, on the Danube.

The great road from Constantinople into lower Bulgaria, branches at Shumla; the right extends to Silistria, the middle to Rudschuk, and the left to Nicopoli.

Shumla has been very improperly called the Thermopylæ of Turkey. It is in itself very strong, but standing upwards of fifty miles in the inland it cannot prevent the passage of an army. According to the last accounts the Russians had passed it and have reached Eski-Stamboul, 30 miles nearer Constantinople. Shumla, like Luxemburg, Ehrenbreitstein, and Maestricht, is of great value as a defensive post from the danger to an enemy of leaving it in the rear. In the present case it is again peculiarly important, as preserving the communication between the capital and the line of fortresses on the Danube, such as Silistria, Rudschuk, Gingero, Sistou, Nicopoli and Widin.

The Turks first became firmly established in Europe about 1356, and between that period and 1536, had subjected all the country, Constantinople excepted, from the Ægean sea to the Danube, as far as Belgrade. Since the latter period no Christian army has been able to pass the Balkan. In 1395 the Christians met a severe defeat at Nicopoli, from the Turks, under Bajazet I. They were again defeated with great loss in Bulgaria, in 1412, by Sultan Musa. In 1444, the Hungarians, Germans, and Poles, under Ladislaus, king of Hungary, reached Varna, where they were met by the Turks, under Amurath II. Ladislaus, Cardinal Julian, the Pope's Legate, and upwards of 10,000 men fell.

The present march of the Russians is the first serious attempt made since 1444 to pass this formidable line. In the eye of a military man, the enterprise is to the last degree perilous, and defeat in the position that the Russians occupied at the last accounts would be inevitable destruction—but, on the other hand, if Shumla, and Varna fall, the advantages of Silistria, Rudschuk, and Nicopoli will be lost. Adrianople is a city of too great magnitude to be defended, and in every respect is utterly unimportant in a military point of view. Therefore, if the Balkan is turned the fate of Turkey must be decided by open field battle. The Russians will in case of success, reach the Marmora sea west of Constantinople, and render nugatory the fortresses on the Bosphorus. I must close, by hazarding the assertion, that the Emperor Nicholas is either a consummate general, or he is most daringly rash; he must have had almost moral certainty of success when he marched his army to Shumla, or he must have forgotten the campaign of 1812.

WILLIAM DARBY.

The PATENT OFFICE at WASHINGTON is thus noticed in a quarterly journal, devoted to the useful arts, and published in that city:

"If we have not greatly misunderstood the subject, the Patent Office, and the superintendence of that office, are of much more importance to the U. States, than they have generally been supposed to be. This office is already, not only a museum of inventions, but a vast depository of modifications of all the mechanical powers, with their adaptation to the useful arts, in connection with hand labor, team power, water power, and steam power; together with an innumerable multitude of contrivances, with reference to almost every purpose of common life—of machinery variegated without end, accompanied with new compositions of matter, and new combinations of parts. And yet neither are all the mysteries of nature unfolded; nor is the mind tired of the pursuit of them. New inventions, and modifications of old ones, are still pouring into the Patent Office, in growing numbers from year to year.

The aid which men of sagacity derive from incidental suggestions of others, may be further illustrated by a recent instance. Mr. Brewster, the ingenious mechanician, after having spent some time in the Patent office, examining the models, &c. said to Dr. Thornton, the Superintendent that they were worth millions of dollars, that they were of incalculable value to the real mechanician; that he saw movements and combinations there, of which, before, he had no idea, and was in consequence now so enabled to improve machinery, as to reduce the price of spinning wool, from eight, to one cent per pound. The Dr. Thornton says, he actually verified in the short space of three months from the time. Other instances of a similar kind are known to have occurred.

The mechanical powers, though few in number, are susceptible of an infinite variety of applications, both in the simple and combined state. Our conceptions of this fact, may be much enlarged by the consideration, that these powers are necessary even for the making of tools to use the powers themselves, as well as tools and instruments for other purposes. More than fifty years ago, John Kilbourn, Esq. of Colchester, in the State of Connecticut, a great mechanical genius, invented a machine cutting by horse power, the thread of iron screws, with a cold chisel, made and set for this purpose. Before this, no one had ever been cut otherwise than by the small hand chisel and hammer, either in Europe or America. Such an invention, at this day, would be a fortune. But there were then no means, even of handing down his memory as an inventor.

It is well known there is a portion of the improvements in the Patent Office, directly applicable to the farmer; such as the tools and implements of husbandry; of which there are many specimens; and some of them valuable improvements; ploughs, carts, harrows, corn and seed planters, horse rakes, thrashing machines, and flax dressers. The winnowing mill, now in common use, is an instance of the incalculable value of labor saving machines. No one can have an idea of its comparative value, who has not lived long enough to remember the old wicker Corn Fans, imported from Europe, and used in all cases where the riddle and the wind would not answer. Besides these, and such as these, there are very valuable labor saving instruments, used in common engineering, of which the horse or ox shovel is one, though never patented by itself."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

This establishment is so named from its being the principal theatre of negotiations in monied stocks. The building is situated in a small court, and the great room very much resembles that of the New York Exchange. This being found some years ago too much crowded, the negotiators in foreign stocks were assigned to an adjoining room, which has since been called the Foreign Stock Exchange. The business is generally of greater magnitude and greater interest than the business at Lloyds. None are admitted but such as have been recommended and upon examination have given satisfactory evidence of integrity and the possession of property. The business is most of it transacted through the medium of brokers, who, while they hide the principals, aid their negotiations by superior acquaintance and skill. When one of them receives an order either to buy or sell, the customary method is, to proclaim some part or the whole of his intention, and he is directly surrounded by a large number of other brokers, who, either for themselves, or in the execution of orders, listen to his proposals, or make their own. The bargains are minuted on the books of the contracting brokers, who are the witnesses in the case, though generally held responsible for the due performance on the part of their principals. The consols or consolidated stocks, so termed from several kinds of Government obligations having been consolidated into one, are from their great amount, the object of primary interest. When we add to these the other British stocks constituting a sum, the annual interest of which is equal to six times the whole revenue of the United States,—and to those the immense loans to most of the Governments of Europe and America, and still to these, the stocks of the E. India Company, the Bank of England, and of all the other corporations of the Kingdom, we have an amount, the transactions in which, in their very centre and focus, must create an immense excitement.

But the principal cause of excitement remains to be stated. For in addition to the transactions of real sale and delivery, there is a great number of "jobs" where no delivery is intended, and which partake very largely of speculation if not of gambling. These bargains are made in form, as we have described above, except that a larger proportion of them are "for account," or in other words, the delivery, it is agreed, shall take place upon the "day of account" or "settlement," which occurs once in six weeks, and upon which all negotiations must be carried into effect, but in fact it is only intended, that on that day the losing party shall pay the difference. For instance, A sells to B, 10,000*l.* Consols at 87 per cent. "for account." If on the day of account the price is 86, then B will pay to A 100*l.* and each 1-8 of one per cent. to his broker, and the memorandum is cancelled, or rather the two brokers will adjust the matter, the principals not being made known to each other, and may be a father and his son. It is to be sure one rule of the game that the seller may deliver the stock and demand payment in money if he chooses, but this right, though existing, is only to be used in extreme cases. It is easy to see that these negotiations may be entered into where there is no stock in the possession of either party, and that such a state of things is calculated to draw out a great number of adventurers, not only among the bankers and other persons whose occupation it is to deal in this way, but gentlemen of fortune and leisure, and indeed, any body who can procure a broker to guarantee his contracts. And so it turns out, for a large number of persons are always so deeply interested as to produce extreme sensitiveness throughout the Exchange, to all news calculated to affect the prices. It will be perceived that the men engaged in this business must be constantly divided into two classes: those who believing that the stocks will fall, have become fictitious sellers, and those who believing that they will rise have become equally fictitious buyers. The former on account, as we suppose of their ferocious efforts to pull down the prices, have received the characteristic name of *Bears*, and the latter, from their stiff necks, their efforts to toss up the prices, or some other equally significant allusion, have received that of *Bulls*. But if, on the day of account, any one of them is unable to pay up his losses, his name is posted on the black board, and by a very sudden metamorphosis he becomes a *Lame Duck*, and to keep him out of danger or for some other reason, he is not permitted to appear again until his wounds are cured. The two first names at least are fairly enough assumed by the parties who bear them, for there are no *honourable* means left untried by either of them to accomplish their opposite purposes. It is chiefly by them that so many rumours of wars, and so many embassies of peace are gotten up, and so many battles fought and victories lost or won, and it is from them, that the German newspapers, those great manufactories of reports, receive a large part of their raw material. We scarcely have an arrival from England but that the Exchange was left under the agitation of some grand report, and it must be confessed that in a dry time they are a great assistance on this side of the Atlantic.

A WILD MAN.

Nuremburg, July 30, 1828.—The attention of our philosophical public has been directed for some weeks past, to the investigation of a very extraordinary phenomenon, which, unless the whole be an imposture, may prove important in the investigation of mind. About a month ago there appeared in this city, a young man of about twenty years of age, well proportioned, and of a healthy complexion; he seemed, however, to walk with difficulty, his knees appearing stiff, and quite unused to mounting steps. He was poorly dressed, and carried a letter with him, in which a wish was expressed that he might be enlisted among the cavalry. His knowledge of the world seemed extremely limited, and he spoke and understood but very few words. From what has been collected from him, it seems that he had been shut up in one room, about six feet high, from his infancy, during which time he never saw but one human being—a man who brought him his provisions, and whom he called his father. He was kept very clean, and had two little wooden horses to play with, but was beaten with a stick whenever he attempted to stand upright.—There was a window to the room, from which every prospect was debarred by a pile of wood placed close before it, and the situation of the room seems to have been such as to exclude sound as well as sight. From this confinement he was at last released by his keeper, who, after a foot journey of two days, brought him to the gates of this city, where he gave him the letter, and enjoining him to enter, left him. He has now learnt many new words and things; the former of which are easily distinguished, from his pronouncing them differently from those of his original stock; and for every one of the latter he can account himself, by mentioning his respective informants.—He is as credulous as a child, receiving every information with implicit belief, and it is very difficult to make him change a notion after he has once received it, as he seems as yet a stranger to doubt or investigation. The least sound which strikes his ear unexpectedly, even the ticking of a clock, creates a slight convulsion in his face, and when his olfactory nerves are affected by the smell of flowers, lemons, &c. he points to the middle of his forehead, as the place where he says he feels pain. In the same manner he rejects every food but bread and water, as disagreeable to his unused palate. His sight alone seems to receive pleasure from new objects, all his other senses appearing influenced by the painful only. The feeling in his fingers seems to be acute, and he uses them often to assist his weak sight. His hearing has improved, and he is very fond of the piano forte, which they are teaching him, but he expresses his dislike of singing, which he calls screaming.

His memory is very good; he repeats the names and titles (no trifle with us in Germany) of persons, as well as expressions of civility, with unerring correctness, always mentioning the people from whom he has received every individual word. But his attention is not great except to what he is himself engaged in, where it is quite exclusive. He uses as yet the verb in the infinite mood only. He seems to have no general idea; no trace of any religious notion; no conception of a past or a future, every thing being present with him, even the succession of light and dark; nor does he seem aware of right or wrong. He complains of the ill usage he received from his keeper, only as to the pain it caused him, in the same manner as he does about the pain he receives from the perception of an object new to his senses, or about a burn which he received at touching fire. He is very compassionate, and expresses his concern even on seeing a flower pulled to pieces; and he could not be reconciled to the correctness of pulling down an old house, which he witnessed, till he was told that it would be *made fine*, as he was made, when they gave him new clothes for his old ones. Finding it difficult to express himself fully, with his deficiency of language, he is very eolisent in his gestures.

Historical Sketch of the Janissaries.

Murad I. in order to strengthen himself, not only against external enemies, but also against the pretensions of his own military chiefs, formed a legion composed of young slaves, chosen for their bodily strength, who had no connexion or relationship with his Mohammedan people, and who were not to know any other chief or benefactor but himself, and whose interests were therefore to be identified with his own. This body were at first destined to be the guardians of the throne, and the executors of the personal designs of the Sultan, and for that reason they were called *Koul*, or Body Slaves. He, however, gave it, at the same time, a more important denomination, viz. that of *yeni tzer*, meaning the new army. In forming this corps, Murad wished to consolidate and perpetuate its existence, and also to silence the clamors of his more ancient troops. As it was composed of young renegade soldiers, he consecrated it by the authority of the Mussulman religion. Being crafty, and pretending to be pious, he hoped to work upon the superstitious imaginations of his people, by confiding the consecration of this nucleus of a new army to the chief of a religious Mussulman order, who was considered a great saint. This juggler was called Hadzy-Bektachi-Vely, who not only advocated the great utility of the corps, but he consecrated it as the supporter of the Mussulman religion. This army rapidly increased, and was divided into infantry and cavalry. To give it importance, the Sultan devoted his own sons to the service, and made them Janissaries from their birth. From the time of Murad to that of Mahmoud, all the Sultans and all their sons were Janissaries. The ceremony of their adoption took place in the following manner:—On the birth of a son to the reigning Sultan, the grand vizier, all the ministers, the grand admiral, the mufti, the two kaziaskers, repaired in great state to the Seraglio, to congratulate their master on the birth of the Shah-zadi. The chief of the black eunuchs presented to the Sultan the chief wrapped in rich stuffs. The lieutenant of the Janissaries was then introduced, and the Sultan, taking his son, placed him in the arms of the lieutenant, to prove to him that the infant was a Janissary. The lieutenant, after having kissed the hem of the wrapper of the Shah-zadi, received him from the hands of his father, and gave him to the chief of the black eunuchs, who carried him to his mother in the Harem. The corps of Janissaries being exclusively military, and owing its existence to the Sultan, were devoted to his person, despised danger, overcame obstacles, and almost always were crowned with glory. The troops of Christian princes, at that early period, were without discipline, and under feudal chiefs, whilst the Ottoman Sultans opposed to them the Janissaries, who were disciplined, warlike, and full of ardor, who aspired only to obey one sole master, and to die in his defence.

The Ottoman Sultans learned the military art from the Saracens, but surpassed them in the artifices of war. The young Janissaries learned the military art from the veterans, from them imbibed their ardor; even the artillery men gained the knowledge of their art from the same source. They were reserved for the most difficult and most dangerous services. They threw themselves into the enemies' intrenchments, leaped the ditches and scaled the walls. A series of brilliant victories rendered them dear to the Sultans, and they became the only military of the Ottoman empire. Constantinople was the centre of their power, and the residence of their chief, who was always taken from their body.—There is no instance of an Aga having been otherwise selected. The protection of the capital was entrusted to them. At the taking of Constantinople, the Greek patriarch was placed, by order of the conqueror, under their care.—The ambassadors of Christian powers had Janissaries for their guards of honor. The corps increased to a very great number; and it was not long before European Turkey, and Asia Minor, saw a great portion of their youth enrolled in their regiments; so that when the Aga of the Janissaries took the field, he left, as his substitute, a superior chief, bearing the title of Sardan Pacha, or chief of the national guards of the provinces. "These guards were all Janissaries; but an army which has no other profession save that of arms, no other interests save that of its corps, and no other country save its barracks, becomes in the end fatal to the state: and thus, no sooner had the army of the Janissaries ceased to be commanded by warlike and energetic Sultans, than it was employed by ambitious and intriguing men against the person of that very despot, for the maintenance of whose power it had been originally embodied.

To avoid the danger of revolts among the sons of the Sultan, who disputed the succession of the throne, Suleiman, the Legislator, transferred it to his nephews, the sons of his predecessor, who were immured in the depths of the Seraglio. Of course, when he succeeded the throne, they were ignorant of every thing necessary to qualify them to govern the state, or to command armies. The reigns of the empire were therefore entrusted to eunuchs, who sold the highest office to the highest bidder. Luxury effeminacy, and levity became the characteristics of Mussulmans: and the Seraglio was the arena of constant struggle for power among favourites. The Ottoman clergy took advantage of the weakness of these ignorant Sultans, and by means of religious influence governed the Janissaries. "They produced the first revolt against the person of the

Sultan. *And woe to a nation when established order is overturned by force of arms.*" Wars were enkindled not for conquest, or from religious fanaticism, but to find employment for the turbulent Janissaries; who, supported by the clergy, became constantly more violent. All kinds of abuses were committed by them, and were tolerated through fear. In the end, the spirit of the Janissaries spread over the whole empire; the richest, the most powerful, and the most audacious, enrolled themselves in the Janissaries—the Sultan, his guard, and the Bostandys were all Janissaries—even the sailors in the fleet claimed to be so. Insurrection soon followed this state of things: they raised the standard of insurrection, sent a statement of grievances to the Seraglio, and demanded a prompt and exemplary punishment of the Sultan's favorites. In the event of a refusal, they invited the mufti and the clergy to join them, forced the Aga to put himself at their head, and the Sultan was deposed, and shut up with the heirs, or strangled, his favorites massacred, and a new sovereign placed on the throne.

Murad IV. being a man of great energy of character, after a victorious war against Persia, undertook to quell the power of the Janissaries. He took advantage of the fear which his character, as conqueror of Persia, had inspired, and accomplished their destruction in the capital. He sent a Pacha to Asia Minor, who made such a slaughter of them, that he thought it necessary to conceal from his countrymen the immense numbers that had been destroyed. He disarmed all Asia Minor, not leaving the inhabitants a musket. In a short time, however, the corps sprung up again, with increased vigor. After the death of Murad, revolts succeeded, and at length Mahmoud I. was placed on the throne. He pursued a milder course with the Janissaries, continued their pay, and gradually softened their ferocity, by inducing them to learn trades, which becoming profitable, they followed the example of their Sultan, and became luxurious. From the time of Mahmoud to the death of Selim, they were generally quiet.

In process of time, they lost the use of arms, and, in the wars with Russia, manifested great cowardliness, even down to 1806. A revolt, however, against Selim, resuscitated their former military character. They put the regular troops to the sword, massacred the Grand Vizier and his troops, and they would have dethroned Mahmoud II. if there had been a successor old enough to ascend the throne. And the reviewers close their account by saying, that although Mahmoud has succeeded, by raising the standard of Mahomet, round which the clergy were required by their religious obligations to assemble, yet the spirit of the corps exists in the Mussulman youth, in the clergy, and in the feudal lords. "It exists in European Turkey, in Asia Minor, in Syria, and we shall one day, when we expect it the least, see the explosion of a terrible revolution, which will overturn both the Moslem throne and the Ottoman empire."

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

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PARISIAN FASHIONS.—Paris, Sept. 5.

Half Dress.—A round dress composed of the palest mouse coloured *Gros de Naples*, the corsage is made a three-quarter height, and is pointed before and behind; it is also finished with three falls on each breast in the style of a fan, they form the shape in a very becoming manner. Long sleeves, not so large as they are generally worn. The trimming of the skirt consists of a very deep hem, on the upper edge of which is laid a *roulenu*, to stand so as to resemble the curls of a serpent. *Fichu* of embroidered tulle, with a very full *ruche* of tulle round the throat. The ceinture is of tulle embroidered to correspond, and fastens behind with a knot of ribband, the colour of the dress.—White crape hat, ornamented with branches of foliage, and broad lace twisted round him; bands of green and white plaided ribband. White kid gloves. *Bottines* of kid to correspond with the colour of the dress.

Dinner Dress.—A dress of *Poulard*, cut very low round the bust, and finished by a trimming arranged in *dents-de loup*. The corsage is tight to the shape, laced behind, and ornamented on each side of the bust by a row of *dents-de loup*. Short full sleeve of *Poulard*, over which is a long loose one of white lace. The bottom of the skirt is finished by a *rondeau*, above which is a deep flounce laid on very full, and arranged with a heading which forms *dents-de loup*. A white *Gros de Naples* hat, with a large and very wide brim, it is trimmed with a mixture of white satin ornaments and aigrettes. White *Gros de Naples* slippers. White kid gloves. Necklace, ear-rings, &c. a mixture of dead and bright gold.

Ball Dress.—A dress of English net, over a white percenet slip. The corsage, which has a little fulness, is finished round the bust by a shell trimming formed of alternate rows of net and white satin. Short full sleeve of net with a white satin epaulette, edged with a trimming to correspond with the bust. The trimming of the skirt consists of a broad ban of satin, finished at the upper edge by a shell-trimming much larger than that on the bosom and sleeves. The hair is disposed in a profusion of light curls on the temples. The hair behind is partly turned up in bows, and partly arranged in braids, which are wound among the bows. On one side of the head is placed a knot of white gauze, in the centre of which is a butterfly, beautifully wrought in dead gold; and a small bouquet of rose-buds, interspersed with wild flowers, is placed among the curls on the right temple. Necklace, &c. gold and pearls.—Ivory fan. White kid gloves. White silk shoes.

INTEMPERANCE.

Near the close of the Christian Almanac, for 1829, is an article, entitled, "The cost of Intemperance," prepared by Mr. Sidney E. Morse. After discussing the subject at some length, the writer sums up the result of his investigation in the following bill of charge:—

"*The People of the United States,*

To Intemperance, Dr.

To 56,000,000 gallons of spirits, at 50 cts. per gallon,	28,000,000
To 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at 4 cents per hour,	53,760,000
To the support of 150,000 paupers, made so by intemperance,	7,500,000
To loss by depravity of 45,000 criminals, do.	*unknown, but immense.*
To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons (relatives of drunkards),	*incalculable.*
To the ruin of at least 20,000, and probably 48,000 souls annually,	*infinite! unspeakable!*
To loss by the premature death of 30,000 persons in the prime of life,	90,000,000
To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c. &c.	*unknown, but very great.*

Cr. by a pecuniary losses, (in round numbers.) $120,000,000

Losses which cannot be estimated.... *infinite! eternal!*

Turkish Standard.—The Turks preserve a green standard borne by Mahomet, with a great deal of veneration, as believing it to have been brought down by the Angel *Gabriel*. Every time it is displayed, all who profess the Mahometan faith are obliged to take arms; those who refuse are to be deemed as infidels. The Turks attribute such exceedingly great power to the Angel *Gabriel* as to be able to descend, in the space of an hour, from heaven to earth, to overturn a mountain with a single feather of his wing, &c.

The prisoners in Vermont State prison on the 1st October, were 123. All the expences of the past year had been paid, except $800, for which there was on hand a large quantity of manufactured articles. The convicts are employed chiefly in weaving. 181,000 yards of cloth were woven the last year, 10,000 of which were double or twilled goods.

At the close of the Agricultural Exhibition in Worcester, Mass. the company sat down to a dinner, at which Gov. Lincoln presided. Among the toasts, was the following:—Our fair Sisters—in the language of the orator, "the best friends and most efficient patrons of the farmer, for they would have all men to be the best *husbandmen*."

Col. Breithaupt, who has returned to Georgia, from a visit to the Northern manufacturing towns, speaks of them in the highest terms. He thinks the Southern States have the natural advantage over the Northern; but he says they have also to buy their experience. He states it as a fact, that the agent of a manufactory to be established in Prussia, lately ordered machinery to be made at a New England manufactory, to the amount of $100,000, preferring it to what he could obtain in England.

FRUITS OF THE EARTH.

Three pears, not the largest it had produced, fell from a tree in Geneseo, last week, and weighed sixty-seven ounces. Three apples, in Bonnington, Vt. weighed 2 lbs. 13 oz., one of them 1 lb. 7 oz. The Berkshire (Mass.) American describes a French turnip, or ruta baga root, raised in Stamford, which is——"too large to get into a country paper." A single potatoe in West Newbury produced 760, weighing 246 lbs. measuring 4 bushels, 10 of them weighing 17 lbs.

Detroit, Oct. 16.—The steam boat Henry Clay, arrived here on the 11th, from Buffalo, having on board four companies of U. S. troops for the posts at Mackinac, Sault de Ste. Marie, and Green Bay, under the commander of Capt. Hitchcock. On Sunday morning she proceeded on her voyage, but returned here yesterday, having encountered a violent gale when near Saganw Bay, and lost an anchor, and part of her boat chain cable.

Norfolk, Oct. 24.—Yesterday, as a man was returning from Norfolk to his residence in Princess Anne county, he was attacked, near the farm formerly known as Jonas Archer's, about three miles from this place, by three negro men, who robbed him of his clothing, and of every thing in his possession, even to his knife.

THE PIRATES.

We have been politely favored, says the Baltimore Gazette, by Mr. Nilson, the proprietor of the Exchange News Room, with the St. Christopher Advertiser, containing the trial, at great length, of the Pirates belonging to the Las Damas Argentinas. We extract the following closing paragraph of this truly horrible business:—

Pursuant to their sentence, Joseph Lazaro Buysan, Mainertro Sabala, Jose Tapuroni, Ygnasio Gironella, Gravier Jordon, Carlo Pecora, Bautista Moll, Pedro Canales, Juan Martines, Jose Ignatio, and Juan Gonzales, were, on Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, conveyed from the jail to the place of execution. The battalion of militia was turned out on the occasion, and marched from the square to the street in front of the jail. The prisoners were then brought out, and placed in two carts; and the awful procession moved off in ordinary time. Arrived at the upper end of the bay, opposite the Pond Estate, where the gallows were erected, the prisoners (who were attended by the Hon. and Rev. D. G. Davis, A. M. the Rev. A. Whitehouse, the Rev. Mr. Clinckett, and the Rev. E. Wood,) were placed on the scaffold, where they stood for a few minutes in fervent prayer, and were then launched into eternity, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons. While the procession moved onwards from the jail, minute guns were fired from the very instrument of the unhappy culprits' depredations, onboard the schr. Las Damas Argentinas, which lay at anchor opposite the place of execution.

Yesterday the full ceremonies of Saturday were repeated, in carrying into execution the sentence of the law on Manuel Caldron, Vicente Boss, Peter Noyes, Pedro Alcantara, Francisco Mannie, Candaladio Auldah, Antonio Rodrigues, Juan Rosella, Jose Martines, and Manuel Gonzales.

And this day, Alfred Cooper, Peter White, Daniel Holland, Thomas Hennesy, Wm. Philips, Wm. Hanton and Joseph Fleming, were conducted in like manner to the same spot, and there paid the forfeit of their lives for their unpardonable offence.

Never before in our little Colony, have occurred such dreadful and distressing scenes as these we have been just called to witness—twenty-eight unfortunate beings executed within three days.—But, let it be remembered, that their crime was one of the most heinous character in the black catalogue of human offences, and that, although our feelings have been most severely taxed and most painfully excited, the common interests of society, and the inexorable requisitions of law and justice, have demanded the example and the sacrifice.

On each occasion, Elias Harry Merryman Henry Harrison, and the two youths, William Ogle and Pepe Gonzales, were made to follow the carts in which the prisoners were conveyed to the place of execution; and, with what feelings we cannot venture even to imagine, witnessed the dreadful penalty which their comrades paid to the violated laws of God and man!

Neill M'Neill, William Ogle, and Pepe Gonzales, have been pardoned by His Honor the Commander-in-Chief,—on condition that they in serve His Majesty's Navy for the space of ten years.

There were five other men taken in Las Damas Argentinas, who, it was ascertained, joined her at the Canary Islands, *after* the capture of the *Carabus*, and they were therefore not brought to trial. These men, with the two boys were embarked this day on board His Majesty's Ship *Victor*.

No. of Prisoners taken in the Privateer.—	39
Executed.	28
King's Evidence.	2
Acquitted.	1
Pardoned.	3
Not tried.	5—39

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Edwin H. Alford, Supercargo of the Brig Anne Wayne, which arrived this morning from St. Thomas, for information of the apprehension of four others of the crew of the Piratical vessel "Las Damas Argentinas" and of their condemnation, and that they were to be executed in four days after the sailing of the brig Anne Wayne.

In Penn Yan, week before last, Sarah Ann Flowers obtained a verdict of $300 against James B. Brown, for a breach of promise of marriage. At the same court, James Graham, a drunken wretch, was convicted of an assault and battery on his mother, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the county gaol, the last two weeks on bread and water only.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The late fire in the store of the Messrs. Stanton's is supposed to have originated in the spontaneous combustion of a heap of Liverpool Coal, deposited under the stairway that leads to the upper counting room. It is worthy of inquiring whether this coal, of itself, will ignite if laid in wet, or by being exposed to the addition of other materials occasionally thrown among it, such as spirits, oils, &c. We would thank any person capable of giving correct information on this subject, to favor us with a communication, enumerating the circumstances under which spontaneous combustion may be produced in *Liverpool* or any other coals.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

Quebec, Oct. 18.—We learn that the extreme penalty of the law will be carried into execution upon Pierre Ducharme, who was convicted of burglary, at the late Criminal Term for this district, and received sentence of death, but that John Dogherty and Michael Morneau, convicted and sentenced at the same time, have received a respite. The offences of Ducharme were too many and too flagrant, to admit of mercy being extended to him.

NAVAL.—We understand, says the Bunker Hill Aurora, that Capt. John Gallagher, at present second commanding officer of the Charleston Navy Yard, has been directed to take command of the sloop of war Vandalia, now fitting out at Philadelphia. We also learn, that Lieut. E. H. Bandy, and Purser Wilson, of this station, have been ordered to the Guerriere.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The London Courier of the 20th says, that intelligence has been received in that city, that a sortie had been made from Choumla, in which three Russian redoubts were destroyed, and the Russians occupying them, cut to pieces, eight guns having been taken, and the Russian General Wrede killed. The editor adds, that the public may place full reliance upon this intelligence. From the same paper of the 23d, we extract additional particulars confirming this report. General Ivanhoff died of his wounds. It will also be seen from an extract, that the fortress at Varna was well defended, and that it is probable, that the Russians had received a check there. The Emperor Nicholas left Odessa on the 2d September to return to the army before this post, and a great effort has probably been made to take it. The Turks still found the means of introducing supplies, both of provisions and ammunition. Their resistance has certainly been such as was not calculated upon; and if the war is not to be terminated by negotiation, it will have scarcely been begun in this campaign. The Russians will not approach Constantinople until the next season, if they should ever do so.

Lord Cochrane was about to embark for Greece, for the purpose of laying before the President a plan of organization for the Greek marine.

Portugal.—The proclamation of Don Pedro to the Portuguese nation is published, and we may find room for it hereafter. It is a strange document. He addresses the Portuguese as the Father of the legitimate Queen Donna Maria II., and as her guardian, and speaks of Miguel as having acted under compulsion.

The young Queen of Portugal had not arrived in England on the 24th. She was expected at Falmouth.

A Russian Loan has been contracted for in Amsterdam, with the house of Hope & Co. The amount is eighteen millions of guilders, equal to a million and a half sterling; the price to the subscribers 99, allowing 1-4 per cent. for commission.—Half a million of guilders to be paid off every year at par. Russian Stock fell in consequence in Amsterdam 1 1-2 per cent; but it had not the slightest effect in London.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing Edward Lord Ellenborough, the Right Hon. Robert Peel, George Earl of Aberdeen, K. T.; the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G. C. B. his Majesty's three Principal Secretaries of State; Arthur, Duke of Wellington, K. G. First Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury; the Right Hon. Henry Goulborn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Thomas Lord Wallace, the Right Hon. John Sullivan, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Esq. (commonly called Lord Ashley,) the Right Hon. James Graham (commonly called the Marquess of Graham,) Lawrence Peel, Esq., and the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, his Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India.

The opinion appears to prevail generally in England, that the Balkan will not be passed in the present campaign. The Morning Chronicle, however, observes that, obstinate as the defence of the Turks may be, the masses of men which the Russians are bringing up can scarcely fail to carry Choumla. Advices from Odessa are to September 3. The Emperor Nicholas embarked on the 2nd for Varna. The Morning Herald of the 23d says:

We received last night the Paris papers by express. They are still without any news from the immediate theatre of war; and it is probable that this silence will continue till the arrival of the Emperor Nicholas before Varna, which, perhaps, took place on the 4th or 5th inst. We may therefore shortly expect intelligence—perhaps important intelligence, from that quarter—as it is highly improbable that his Imperial Majesty would set out for that place unless he felt the most complete assurance that the reinforcement would arrive there before him. The amount of the latter, we believe, is not exactly known, particularly as the progress of the Turks in Little Wallachia has diverted some of the troops from their original destination, which was the line embracing Choumla and Varna, with the intermediate space.

However, the Imperial Guard appears to have continued its route, and it probably completed its march before Nicholas landed near Varna.—Its strength may be estimated at from 30 to 35,000 men; and, no doubt, it will be a great accession to the troops before that place and Choumla. The amount of the other reinforcements has been rated as high as 50,000 men; but, besides the exaggeration which always prevails on these occasions, the greater part of them, as we said before, would find sufficient occupation on the banks of the Danube. It will be seen, by an article in the Gazette de France of Sunday, under the head of Constantinople, and which is extracted from the Austrian Observer, that a Turkish force was also marching on Choumla; and though its amount is not stated, we may safely infer, from the activity of the Government, and the enthusiasm of the nation, that it was at least equal to that of the Russians. This force was led by the Grand Vizier in person; and though he had only 9,000 men with him on setting out, these may be considered rather as an escort to that high functionary, than as a considerable part of his army, particularly as it is distinctly stated that the different contingents of which it was composed had commenced their march long before. In a former account, which appeared in the same paper, this army was supposed to exceed one hundred thousand men, of whom a large portion was cavalry, "well armed and well mounted." In the mean time, the Turkish garrison in Varna, according to the reports most worthy of credit, consisted of 30,000 men, about the middle of last month. The garrison of Choumla, at the same period, consisted of upwards of 40,000 men; and we merely mention these facts to show that the arrival of the Russian reinforcements, though they may turn the scale at first, is not likely to give the Russians a decided preponderance during the remainder of the campaign. In fact, they seem to fight no longer for glory and conquest, but to maintain their present positions, to which the possession of Varna is indispensible; and should they fail in this, they would, in all probability, be obliged to re-measure their steps, and take up their winter quarters in Wallachia. To show how little the Sultan values their hostility, he has not suffered the various works, such as the building of a new palace, and of two barracks upon a vast scale, to be interrupted for an instant; and, as another proof of his indifference, he has not allowed the sacred standard to be unfurled. These are unequivocal signs that the war inspired him with no alarm, whilst he neglected no precaution which could contribute to baffle the designs of the enemy.

From the London Courier of Sept. 23.

Every arrival from the seat of war brings additional confirmation of the important intelligence we communicated last Saturday. We have this morning some details of these recent operations in the East, though they are not communicated in the shape of Bulletins; none having been published since those which were contained in our Paper of the 6th, and which brought down accounts only to the 11th of August from Varna, the 7th of Aug. from before Choumla, and the 27th July from before Silistria.

The details by the German Papers this morning supply the date which was wanting in the previous accounts, of the sortie from Choumla. It was on the 27th of Aug. and in the night. The Russians are described in the news from Hermanstadt of Sept. 2, as having been taken by surprise. Three redoubts were taken, and the Russian loss is stated to have been 3,000 killed and 24 pieces of cannon taken. The Odessa account of the 3d alludes to the attack, but with great brevity, and without saying a word about the result. It says merely, "that the last account from *Head Quarters at Bazardjik* mention that the Turks attacked our positions in the night of the 27th of August."

It was in the action with Gen. Rudiger at Esta Stamboul that Lieut. Ivanhoff was killed.—He had been at Tschilek, between Choumla and Este Stamboul, and is supposed to have advanced to the support of Gen Rudiger at the latter place. The Russians defeated in that position are said, in the Constantinople accounts, to have been all put to death.

A new expedition is preparing at Odessa and Sebastopol, which is destined against Bourgas, with a view of accelerating a movement against Adrianople. But the Berlin accounts seem inclined to believe that, as the campaign is so far advanced, and the navigation of the Black Sea will soon become so dangerous, the Russians will do nothing more at present than attempt to maintain their positions. Some persons, however, are of the opinion that the Emperor Nicholas will adopt the daring plan of Bonaparte, and, leaving all the fortresses in the rear, pour down with an immense force from the Balkan Mountains into the plain of Adrianople, and push on to the capital. Military men, however, do not seem inclined to think such a plan advisable at so late a period of the year.

We have no further intelligence from Varna, Widdin, or Silistria.

The Empress of Russia was expected to leave Odessa shortly, and return to St. Petersburgh.

There is in those German papers an important article from Constantinople, dated on the 26th ult. It asserts that so little fear is entertained of any attempt against the capital from the Dardanelles, that all the troops have been withdrawn from the forts of the Dardanelles, and stationed in and near Constantinople—so that the Dardanell's side is quite exposed. The reason given is, that the King of England, in the speech in which he prorogued Parliament, gave an assurance that no hostile attempt was to be made by Russia on the side of the Dardanelles; and further, that the Divan having paved the way for some secret engagements with England, had withdrawn its troops from that coast, in full confidence that assistance would be afforded it in case of need.

From the Gazette de France.

Constantinople, Aug. 26.

The Grand Vizier at length set out on the 20th, from the camp at Daud Pacha for Adrianople.—If we may believe the Turkish bulletins, the defence against the Russians has been as successful as can be desired. The Captain Pacha writes that on the 9th he completely defeated the Russians, who made an attack upon Varna. Ibrahim Pacha had surprised one of their convoys between Bazardjik and Jani Bazzar, and captured it, after having massacred the escort; lastly, the corps of General Rudiger having attempted to advance from Eski Stamboul towards Choumla, to take Hussein Pacha in the rear, has been repulsed with considerable loss. The accounts from Silistria are equally favorable, and the Pacha of Widdin was preparing an offensive operation against Little Wallachia.

However exaggerated these reports may be, it seems at least certain that the Russians have not succeeded in obtaining the advantage over the Turks, since we learn that the Emperor has returned to Odessa, which seems strange, at a moment when we most expect decisive events. The Sultan, who ascribes all these successes to Hussein Pacha, has just sent to him one of his officers, to deliver to him a sabre of honor, and other valuable presents, accompanied by a very flattering autograph letter. At the same time he shows himself very mild, and recalls almost all those who have been banished. He also recommends the *mildest treatment towards the prisoners.* Many of the exiled Janissaries had returned some days ago, and desired to take part in the campaign; but it was soon discovered that they had organized a conspiracy.

The Sultan immediately gave orders to execute several of them, and this rigour baffled the plot. However, great alarm was felt at the first moment, so that the departure of the Grand Vizier was delayed for some days.

The standard of the Prophet has not yet been displayed.

Bucharest, Aug. 25.—The Russians under the orders of General Geismar, having been attacked by superior forces, were obliged to retire towards Crajova, abandoning their camp and magazines. The Russian General having immediately collected all the forces at his disposal, has, it is said, succeeded in escaping from the Turks; but we are not the less uneasy on that account, taking into consideration that the Russian force in Little Wallachia is far from numerous.

Couriers have been despatched to Jassy, to make known this offensive movement of the Turks, which has been seconded by the sorties of the garrisons of Silistria and Giurgevo.

It is asserted that the reinforcements, which were on their march before this occurrence, amount to 30,000 men, and that they will arrive on the 6th of September. It is not as yet said that Silistria is bombarded, but the fortress is invested on all sides.

The Turks succeeded, for the first time, during their last sortie, in breaking a Russian square.

Several convoys of biscuits and flour have been sent from this to Little Wallachia, in order to repair the mischief committed by the Turks, to such so that we are sufferers by events. It is, however, still to be hoped that General Geismar may be able, with the assistance of the reinforcements, to prevent the Pacha of Widdin from undertaking similar enterprises.

P. S.—News from Crajova this instant has come in, to announce that the Pacha, having upset the preparations made by the Russians for the crossing of the river and the siege of Widdin, and having collected a quantity of provisions in Little Wallachia, has re-entered Widdin; from which it has resulted that the inhabitants of Crajova are rather more at their ease.

Hermanstadt, September 2.

A merchant who set out from Widdin eight days ago, tells us that he saw, in a square of that city, a huge pyramid composed of the heads of Russians, and a crowd of soldiers of that nation loaded with chains. Some were sold as slaves, and others fastened like criminals, were sent to Constantinople, bearing the impaled heads of their companions, which were sent to the imperial slaughter house of the Grand Signior.

Trieste, Sept. 6.—We learn from Corfu that Ibrahim Pacha is assembling his troops in the Morea, and intends to take up a position in a fortified camp between Coron and Modon. That this assembling of the Egyptian troops is for the purpose of coming to an understanding for the evacuation of the Morea on the approach of the French expedition, seems rather a doubtful supposition, which our letters from Corfu call in question. They say Ibrahim does not think of leaving the Morea, but is prepared to make a vigorous resistance to every attempt to compel him to it. The French will find him ready for battle, and their countrymen in the Egyptian service will probably do their utmost to serve their new country. Ibrahim is said to have gained, partly by force and partly by money, a considerable quantity of provisions, so as to have magazines in Coron sufficient to support his troops for six months; and who knows what may happen in six months! How easily may the French army itself be in difficulties about its subsistence in the bad season, which render the communication by sea precarious.

In short, it was believed at Corfu that Ibrahim would not leave the Morea unless compelled. Admiral Codrington was said to have gone to Alexandria. Nobody could guess the object of his voyage. English, French, and Russian couriers are now at Ancona, ready to convey despatches to Corfu from their Governments to that island.—*Algemeine Zeitung, Sept.* 14.

London, Sept. 23.

City, twelve o'clock—By letters by the Turkey mail, we learn that the revolt of the Janissaries was for some time serious, but had been repressed.

At Navarin the French had taken possession of the forts. The Turkish transports were in sight to take away the Egyptian troops.

The Grand Signior, we understand will not accede to the Treaty of the 6th of July.

There is a report that some of the Irish Catholic Bishops have expressed themselves in terms of indignation at the conduct of the parish priests, and have threatened to suspend some of them from the exercise, for a time, of their clerical functions.

In the course of sixty years there have been only three occupants of the See of Canterbury, viz. Dr. Cornwallis, appointed in 1783; Dr. Moore, 1783; Dr. Sutton, 1804.

During the last four years, there have been placed at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant, various sums for public works in Ireland, amounting altogether to 210,000*l*. Of this sum 19,210*l*. remains undisposed of.

The number of private bills passed during the last session of Parliament amounted to two hundred and forty-four.

Deplorable state of Greece.—An article from Zante gives the following account of the present state of Greece:—"It is impossible to form any idea of the miserable state of Greece, after more than six years of devastation. From Janina (which is now nothing more than a few cabins, under the cannon of the Castle on the Lake, lately repaired by the Turks,) to Thermopylæ, there does not exist a single village. The flocks are consumed, the lands lie uncultivated, and the few Christians who yet remain in Thessaly, are daily destroyed by the sword, by famine, or by sickness. Phocis and Beotia are reduced to deserts, and the only inhabitants of Attica are those in the Acropolis, of which the Mahomedans have taken possession, resolved to bury themselves in the ruins rather than capitulate. The Morea is equally desolate, and Ibrahim Pacha, in retiring, leaves the country a prey to ruin and anarchy."

The debarkation of the first division of the expedition to the Morea, has been announced at Paris. One brigade landed upon the little island of Sapienza, and another at Navarin. The 2d division was spoken, on the 30th, 20 leagues from Navarin, and would arrive the next day.—Ibrahim Pacha received the French troops in a very friendly manner, and was preparing to embark for Egypt. Admiral Codrington and the French and English squadrons had anchored in the port of Navarin, to wait for the Egyptian transports, which were off the coast. The army of Ibrahim is supposed not to exceed 10,000 or 15,000 men. By one part of the agreement concluded between the Pacha of Egypt and Sir E. Codrington, it is said, that 1200 of Ibrahim's troops will be left behind to garrison the forts, in conjunction with the Turks.

Paris, Sept. 19.

The following is a copy of a letter from Marseilles, dated the 14th Sept. 1828.—"We have a good deal of activity and bustle, occasioned by the expedition to the Morea, which has given employment to all the idle tonnage in our port for vessels above 200 tons; the first batch of transports were taken up at £20 per ton per month; the others, however, have been at £16, and the French vessels being all exhausted, a good many foreigners have been engaged, for which only £14 are paid: among them are American, English, Dutch, Swedes, Danes, Neapolitans, &c.—The government insure the vessels and pay all the port charges. The whole number engaged here has been about 160 sail, say 35,000 to 40,000 tons, and about 100 sail elsewhere. The expedition is on a much greater scale than was at first reported, and will, it is said now, consist of 40,000 or 50,000 troops, for in addition to the 60,000 tons of transports, all the ships of war go full of soldiers, and the ships can make repeated trips if necessary; the first division have landed their troops in nine days from Toulon. The object remains a mystery; for the ostensible one of driving the Egyptians from the Morea would be accomplished by 6000 or 8000 men. To take and hold the Morea as France's share of the spoil is much more probable."

Toulon, Sept. 12.

[Private letters.]—A third expedition is preparing, which will set out about the 20th or 30th of this month. Report says it will be more considerable than the others, and several foreign vessels have been hired as transports. Great exertions also are making in our arsenals.

The French expedition to the Morea is thus noticed, in an article from Toulon, published in the Courier Francais:

"The preparations (it is said) are continued with an ardour which leads us to believe that our troops will make a long stay in the Morea or the East. *The materiel of the Expedition is triple what the number of men already embarked, which is* 15,000, *would seem to require.* The expedition has taken out workmen of all descriptions. Ships are wholly laden with *boards for edifices, seeds of all sorts, cattle, instruments of agriculture. One would say that we are about to found a colony.*"

The Morning Chronicle, of September 15, remarks on this:

So then it would seem that the French intend to colonize the Morea, that in the general spoil of Turkey they may have their share. They would not have taken out *ship-loads* of cattle and seeds, except they had entertained the intention of settling in the country. These can only have references to the future. Had they intended only to clear the Morea of the Turks, they would not have looked so far before them as to speculate upon the produce of crops not yet sown.

England, it has been said, is on the best terms with France, with respect to this Expedition. Yet it is difficult to suppose that our Government, which affects to be so jealous of the Russians, would view with complacency a French settlement just at the doors of the Ionian islands.

It is possible that much of the *materiel* which already is equal to the wants of 45,000 men, may have an ultimate destination nearer Constantinople. Should the Russians cross Mount Hœmus, they would feel probably not a little embarrassed by the hostility of a French army so well provided.

From the Gazette de France.

Alexandria, July 30th.

[Private Correspondence.]

They are employing the same means here to repeople the province, which they use in England to man a fleet—impressement. Every man from 15 to 60 years of age, is arrested and distributed throughout the country where every thing is paralized for want of hands. It seems that the evacuation of the Morea, is a thing determined, and is to be soon effected. A French corvet, which came from Navarino, brings intelligence that two English vessels were to follow it, and come to receive the Greeks, (6000 slaves) reclaimed from the Pacha, and at the same time to escort the Egyptian ships, which are to bring back Ibrahim and his troops. Two days ago the Pacha ordered the Russian Consul to take down the arms of the Emperor, and to lower his flag.

August 1st.—It seems that an envoy from Constantinople has in fact arrived to demand from the Pacha new levies of men and money, and to engage him to direct the passage of Ibrahim and his army into Romelia, in case they shall be compelled to evacuate the Morea. What course the Pacha will pursue, is a question. If he wishes to preserve the Sultan's friendship, he must sacrifice his army, and resign himself never to see his son again. Since the Pacha has received this intelligence, it is said that he has been in extraordinary agitation, and intolerably bad temper.

August 6th.—Since my last, different vessels of war have arrived in succession. Two ships, a frigate, and two bomb ketches are yet expected—but these armaments arrive too late to intimidate the Pacha, as he is about to ratify the treaty made with Ibrahim by the Admirals for the evacuation of the Morea. The English and French consuls are charged with the negotiation; the English Admiral having refused to come on shore unless he was assured that his propositions would be accepted, and stated, that in case it was refused he would put Egypt under strict blockade, and that 12 or 15 Russian vessels, which were distant 25 leagues would use other measures than those of negotiation, &c. &c. In consequence, the Pacha has complied with the demand, and in 3 or 4 days all the Egyptian ships in port are to sail under the convoy of the English fleet, to bring off from the Morea the Egyptian army and its chief, estimated at 12 to 15 thousand men, the remnant of 50,000 who departed from here.

A private letter from Prevesa, dated August 15th, published in the Augsburgh Gazette, states that the firman of the Grand Seignor had been read in all the mosques in Albania, Macedonia, and Thessaly, summoning the Spahis, Timariots, guards of the defiles, and all able to bear arms, to the defence of Greece. According to the Turkish account, the Pacha of Scodra, Redschid Pacha, and the Pacha of Salonica were to take command of an expedition of 60,000 men, whose rendezvous was to be at Larissa, in September. The Pachas of Asia Minor had received orders to send troops to Cyprus, Cos, Chios, and Mytilene. Regular troops were to be sent to Tenedos and Lemnos; and Mount Athos was to be occupied by Spahis from Macedonia. These preparations, with many others, the detail of which is too long to copy, are inconsistent with the known fact, that the Sultan is trembling in his own capital. They are said to have arisen from the French expedition to the Morea.

Toulon, Sept. 19.—In the latter end of the month of August three Algerine misties attempted to pass along the coast of Algiers. The French brig Alert, commanded by M. Andrin de Narcizat, was ordered to capture them. For this purpose the captain thought it right to throw about fifteen marines on the shore, when instantly about a hundred Algerine horsemen rushed upon them. They must inevitably have perished if a ruin close to the spot had not afforded them shelter. They at once took refuge in it, and a well kept up fire repulsed the Algerine cavalry. One marine only was killed in the action.

During the fight the three misties were burned by the French brig. The manœuvre was therefore successful.

The vessels called misties *carry from 50 to 60* men: they act as a kind of sentinels along the coast, and throw themselves on such merchant vessels as pass in sight. The blockade by our squadron preventing the Dey of Algiers from sending out either frigates or corvettes, he avails himself of those misties to injure our commerce.

Spain.—Preparations for the trial of the pirates who plundered the ship Morning Star, and the Topaz, of Boston, were on foot at Cadiz at the latest advices. Witnesses had arrived who were in the Morning Star, and who found no difficulty in identifying all the pirates except Benito Soto, the mate, and (at the time of the piracy) the captain of the Defensor de Pedro, who, on that occasion, and in fact in the others, took care to stay on board his vessel. Some difficulty was found in fixing the tribunal before which they were to be tried, and it had not been fixed on the 5th Sept. the latest date from Cadiz.

A private letter from Cadiz, dated the 29th of August, announces the arrival in that port of a French vessel, with the crew of a ship from Havre on board. The latter ship had been taken by a pirate on the coast of Portugal, the crew of which, consisting of 32 persons belonging to various nations, had taken and sunk many others, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

There are few persons in Europe whose motions are watched with more attention than those of the subject of the annexed paragraph. It is from a London paper of the 15th ult.

The absence of the *Leviathan* in money matters has given rise to some surmises in the City, and it is even said that he will not return home for several weeks, and not before the termination of the October Account. It would be very important to the speculators in the Public Securities to ascertain whether his agents have power to check a panic in the Stock Market, in the event of *any untoward* event. We can only observe, *that within the last few days,* whenever the Stock Market has *shown a tendency* to decline, one or more of those agents (*and near relations*) have always stepped forward and made purchases, though not to a large amount; and, by so doing, have restored the Funds to their former position.

Among the surmises to which we have above referred, is a private loan to the Emperor of Russia, of several millions sterling in gold and silver, by Mr. N. M. Rothschild, and that the arrangement of this loan is the occasion of his remaining on the Continent. It is well known, and this affords some confirmation to the assertion, that this leading capitalist is encumbered with a comparatively small amount of English Stock, the principal amount of which is invested *in the name of one of his relations during his absence.*

It is anticipated that the Liverpool and Manchester Railway will be completed in less than two years from the present time. The work is now proceeding with great rapidity. A London paper thus describes what has been already done:

The rail-way commences at the port of Liverpool, at a point in direct communication with the King's and Queen's Docks. The line passes under the town of Liverpool by a tunnel and inclined plane. This magnificent archway, sixteen feet high and twenty-two feet wide, is cut through the solid rock for the enormous length of 2,248 yards, the inclined plane rising one foot in forty-nine. The steep ascent of Liverpool is thus avoided, and all interference with the general business of the streets is thus effectually prevented. The excavations of this stupendous work have been going on at several points at the same time; and the precision with which the junctions of the different parts have been effected, in some cases not varying two inches, offers a most remarkable example of the certainty of scientific arrangement. The road through the tunnel, which we thus see is about a mile and a quarter long, comes into the day-light at the top of the high hill (Edge hill) looking down upon Liverpool. A deep excavation through the elevated ground beyond this point offers an interesting example of the triumph of man over physical difficulties. Several miles onward, the roadway passes over a moss; and here, by a steady and cautious system of cuttings and embankments, the railway has been laid down successfully upon a soil which appeared as treacherous as the sands of the desert. The valley through which the river Sankey runs is crossed by an enormous via-duct, consisting of embankments and arches built upon piles of extraordinary magnitude.—Hence, to Manchester, the line does not present any peculiar difficulties. The whole cost of this grand work will be about 600,000*l*.

The new improvement on the fashionable *Four in Hands, a la mail coach*, which has been long talked of, was exhibited on Tuesday, for the first time. It is the invention of a German artist, and the carriage runs on *three* wheels only. After making a *detour* around the west end of the town, on its return to Great Queen street, Lincoln's Inn fields, it upset, and the coachman was much hurt. This *non-descript* has two wheels in front and one behind.

POLICE COURT.—Tuesday, one of the most horrible and depraved cases ever taken cognizance of by a criminal Court, came under investigation. The persons put to the bar were, Charles Parker, William Wilson, David Wilson, and Jean Jackson *alias* Johnston. It will be recollected that in February last, a flesher from Bathgate was decoyed into a public house in Maitland street, and there was found dead by the landlord after having been deserted by his companions; and, it turned out in evidence, laudanum had been the cause of his death. It appears from circumstances, that the persons at the bar were the deceased's companions on the night in question. Afterwards a similar and equally fatal trick was practised upon a man in Glasgow, and the prisoners now stand charged with having committed it. Very lately, the prisoners, it would appear from the evidence, called at a public house near Newhaven, and invited the landlord and landlady to drink with them; and so drugged had been the drink, that the two were reduced to a state of utter stupidity; and when in that state, their house was robbed of cash and property to the extent of £18. The case had been remitted to the Sheriff. Since the tragedy at Maitland street occurred, two of the prisoners, Charles Parker and William Wilson, have undergone the punishment of confinement in Bridewell, for crimes committed by them in Edinburgh.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans are gone to reside (it is said, but we hope untruly) permanently in France, her Grace being, it is rumoured, much dissatisfied with the *ingratitude* of the English. We do not know what is meant by this statement, but as the departure of her Grace, it said to have been attended with the discharge of nearly forty servants, we cannot but regret that any thing should have occurred to disgust her Grace, and render destitute so many individuals, to say nothing of the injury inflicted upon her tradesmen by the expenditure of her fortune in a foreign country.—*Globe.*

The late archbishop of Canterbury's will having been proved, his personal estate is found to amount to £150,000. He left 7 daughters, all unmarried. He bequeathed his *options* worth 6 or 6000 a-year, to his successor. The nomination to the registry of the prerogative court, lately secured to him by parliament, is valued at £100,000, in addition to his other wealth. His income was said to be £25,000 per annum.

A whale, some months ago, *stranded* ashore near Ostend. The *skeleton* was carefully preserved, and after being exhibited in several places on the continent, will be sent to London. It is one of the largest of the species, and measures 90 feet in length, with a tail 26 feet in width, and the body so spacious between the ribs that an orchestra of 24 musicians perform in it.

Extract of a letter from the *agent to Lloyd's*, dated Lisbon, Sept. 6.—"I beg to acquaint you that intelligence has been received here of the capture of a Portuguese *schr. of war*, (Gocoricco,) on the 31st ult. by a privateer of equal force, without firing a gun; she was said to be from Viana in this city, laden with arms."

DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.

We copy the following article from the London Courier of September 12th, not only on account of the information which it contains, but as discussing the opinions of the leading ministerial paper, respecting the designs of Russia, in the present war upon Turkey. The British Ministry feels neither jealousy, nor concern, as to the views or operations of Russia. She does not believe that Nicholas designs the dismemberment and subversion of the Turkish Empire, or that he expects to reach Constantinople, unless, indeed, which is hardly to be supposed, the Sultan *should refuse to come to terms until the walls of his Seraglio should literally shake* about his ears. The demands of Russia are—*the* strict and literal execution of the last Treaty with Russia—a compliance with the terms of the Treaty of the 6th of July, for the Independence of Greece—the *entire* freedom of commerce on the Black Sea—and indemnity for the expenses of the war. THESE ARE WISE TERMS—and the sooner the Turks come to terms, the better for himself. If, as is intimated, or rather positively stated below, the Russian Emperor is availing himself of an insurrection of the Servians against the Porte, he will be in duty and honor bound to protect them against the vengeance of the Sultan in the event of peace. Probably the cession of Servia, as well as Moldavia and Wallachia, will be required to pay the expenses of the campaign. But Austria will not much relish this transfer of Servia.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

A young man, a foreigner, cut his throat Wednesday morning, in a fit of desperation, with a common pocket knife, in Fifth street below *German*. He was conveyed to the hospital, and we learn there are slight hopes of his recovery, and that this is the *second* attempt; after which he was obliged to be bound with cords.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey, convened at Trenton, on Tuesday last, for the transaction of public business.

Deaths in Baltimore last week—females 14—males 17—total 31.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated Sept. 21, states that on the day previous, at 8 o'clock, A. M. a violent shock of an earthquake was felt in that place.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser of Thursday last, says:—Wheat has been nearly stationary for a couple of weeks past. It has varied little in this market from 8s. 6d.

In consequence of the losses sustained by the principal lines on the *Erie* canal, by running their boats through the ice last fall, the proprietors have resolved to withdraw their horses from the canal on the 10th day of November.

"The Rail Road," a new dramatic piece, by G. W. Curtis, Esq. is announced for representation at the Baltimore theatre.

A Montreal paper says—Some horse dealers from the States have been purchasing, of late, almost all the young colts in this district. Several droves of these animals have already passed through this place on their route to the Union.

A panther, measuring nine feet in length, from the nose to the end of his tail, was killed recently at Milford, Pa.

On the 13th inst. a young man named Lyman Brown, of Longmeadow, Ms. while at work on a mill belonging to the Shakers of Enfield, fell upon a bed of rocks below, a distance of 50 feet. He struck upon his head and shoulder, and although apparently lifeless when taken up, he was able to walk about in 48 hours after. He is now nearly recovered.

Letters from New Orleans to the 3d inst. state that the Yellow Fever became very fatal during the last week, carrying off a good many persons.

Miss Susan H. Hubbard, of Simsbury, Conn. has received a letter from Ex-President Monroe, with a splendid ring, in return for an elegant plaid cloak.

The Oswego Canal is now completed, with the exception of a single lock, which is for the present avoided by boats by passing the place in the river. The river is used for a canal a great part of the distance. There is however a good deal of sickness in that tract of country, attributed by some to the damming of the river.

An arrival at Boston has brought information that the Pirate schr. which took the *Charles*, of Philadelphia, some time since, has been chased ashore at the Isle of Pines by a Spanish faluche. The crew set her on fire, and escaped into the Mangroves.

Total number of deaths in New York last week, viz. 33 men, 22 women, 22 boys, and 20 girls, in all 97 persons,—19 of these died of consumption, and 3 by intemperance.

The editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser says:—"Miss George and Miss Gillingham, in duetts, surpass all we have ever heard."

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Bridal Eve, a Spanish Tale," from our friend *Selim*, though longer than our limits usually allow us to publish, shall have an early insertion. There are one or two passages rather obscure; we should be pleased to see our friend in order to have them explained.

Tremont's Farnphrase is pretty, but he has stretched it rather too far. As soon as we can find room we shall give it a place.

If "Miss Mary B——" cannot find a "better love to be-rhyme her" than her humble admirer *Leonidas*, we fear she will never attract much attention.

Sin is certainly a strange subject for the dedication of a *Sonnet*, but *Carlos* shall be gratified.

If J. W. S. will turn his blank verse into plain prose, to which it approaches already very closely, we shall like it better.

"*The Return of Winter*" is not at all agreeable.

Observations at Fair Mount were mislaid.—If we recollect them aright, they would be rather unseasonable just now.

LITERARY.

We have received a copy of the Catalogue of the Mercantile Library, and cannot fail of expressing our gratification, that an institution calculated to do so much good has made so much progress, the number of works being 1357.

Still we venture to hope that the good feelings of our citizens will continue to enrich its shelves, and thus add to its attractions, for those persons for whose benefit, *in particular*, the institution was *designed*, and to whose good it has, undoubtedly, already valuably ministered.

Habits acquired in visiting this place, by young gentlemen, may be of the utmost consequence to them in after life: an hour redeemed from dissipation, or even idleness, will beget a desire for another sacrifice to the cause of virtue, till the good principle becomes predominant, and the respectable man is formed.

One other consideration should weigh with young persons: their habitual attendance at the library rooms, besides insuring them good information and correct habits, cannot pass unobserved by respectable merchants, to whom they must look for patronage and countenance.

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey have issued their splendid annual, the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1829; and we are happy to notice that the elegance of the decorations have even been improved, to keep pace with the patronage the work has already experienced. The beautiful plates of the book have now been engraved on steel, at a vast expense, which will insure to every copy a perfect picture. This has been rendered the more necessary, as the demand for the book gives occasion to issue a *large* number.

The engraving of the "Unwelcome Visitor," to which Doctor M'Henry has written some very appropriate poetry, is one of the most finished pictures in the work.

The Lady of Ruthven, is another admirable production of Longacre's graver.

The "Power of Love," by Durand, is an admirable picture, and we regret that we have not room to refer more particularly to its exceeding merits, as well as those of other splendid engravings, with which the Souvenir abounds.—The title page, drawn and engraved by Durand, is a rare embellishment, and deserves no common *praise*.

Among the contributors to the Souvenir, we notice the name of Mrs. Hemans—a lady whose poetry speaks to the heart, more than that of any other writer of the present day.

Among the prose contributors is our townsman, Richard Penn Smith, Esq. This gentleman holds an enviable rank among the writers of interesting tales. He has a fertile genius, and invariably infuses into his compositions a spirit that elevates taste, while a profitable moral recommends them to higher favour. It is to the credit of our city, that a gentleman of so good a classical taste should find profitable literary employment; and we *trust* that these minor productions, that bespeak so much *power for more extensive writings*, are forerunners of a work that will connect his name with the popular and sterling novelists of the time. The literary character of the Atlantic Souvenir is not less entitled to commendation, than is its attractive display of the *chef d'œuvre* of the arts.

Since our last publication, advices have been received from our Sister Republic, Mexico, which may well lead the friends of free institutions to *fear for* the safety and permanency of their favorite mode of Government, in any other nation than our own, and which may indeed serve as a lesson to some of the noisy politicians of even these United States.

For some time past, the Provinces, or States of Mexico, have been seriously agitated with a contest for an election for President of the Republic. The contest has been between the partizans of General Guerrero and Senor Pedraza. The former is representted as an honest old cavalier, an early and efficient friend of the Revolution, one who would fight men or cocks; draw the sword, or a cork; lead a squadron, or throw dice; and, moreover, was all sensibility to the charms of a handsome woman, a circumstance altogether favorable to an honest man and a brave soldier, although it has been urged against his character as a *judge*; divers clever stories are told of the old chieftain's adventures, but it is not necessary to repeat them.

Pedraza was high in office under the Spanish Government; he bears in his character and manner, much of that stateliness which belongs to his countrymen, especially when clothed with authority; he is acknowledged to be indexibly just; above the allurements of gold, or woman; and the letter, or spirit of a law are too likely to be wasted by his connivance either to favour a friend, or injure an enemy; such a person, it is said, is not likely to be in favour with those who are, by habit and association, fond of Guerrero.

As the returns were received from the different provinces, it was ascertained that the chances for the General were too few to allow a ray of hope of success, and, instead of bearing defeat like men and soldiers, a considerable portion of them have resorted to arms, and have actually been lead out by General Santa Ana, formerly a commander in Vera Cruz.

What the result of these high-handed measures will be, we are not able to say, in the state of public feeling, and the little knowledge which the citizens of that nation have of the sacrifices that must preserve, as well as purchase liberty.

Mexico has just emerged from the darkness of Spanish misrule, and the steps which she has taken since her emancipation have been marked by uncertainty, doubt and misconception; the genius of freedom has been contemned by many of her influential citizens, for the worship of licentiousness, and unbridled liberty; hence, those remarkable vicissitudes in her situation, from the iron rule of an Emperor, to the uncontrolled feelings that send aspiring chieftains and their disappointed partizans in arms against the voice of the people, a voice expressed with emphasis at the "Ballot-box."

It is a melancholy reflection for those who have looked across the Atlantic, towards the western Continent, for the abode of rational liberty, that anarchy is as conspicuous here, as they would fear it at home, and that a lust of domination and vindictiveness in politics distinguish the new Republic, as much as they do the old Monarchies—our own Republic of course, is to be considered as an exception, may it long continue to be an exception.

But it appears to us that the circumstances of Mexican politics, and the unhappy results to which we have just referred, might be improved to the benefit of our own customs, and the consequent prolongation of our happy institutions.

Among the annuals of the present year "*The Remember Me*" shortly to be published by Mr. Littell of this city is likely to take a distinguished rank. The engravings eight in number, are beautiful, the title page particularly, which is a splendid specimen of the newly discovered art of Gold Printing. The price of this beautiful Christmas Present is not yet fixed but we are told it will be such as to ensure an extensive sale.

The following paragraph from the Salem, (N. J.) *Messenger*, appears to be a sly insinuation respecting a *money making* establishment recently formed at that place styling itself the Salem, and **PHILADELPHIA** *Manufacturing Company*," in which the word "Salem" is so small as to be scarcely perceptible, and "Philadelphia" in such bold staring Capitals as apparently *to look down*, any suspicious scrutiny of the respectability of the Concern. These bills are signed by R. Craven, Pres. M. W. Miller, Tr.

We are informed the Real Estate of this *Manufactory* is mortgaged for more than it would sell for, and the notes are not current at home.

"We understand there has lately been established in Salem a *monied institution*, called the *Wind and Water Bank Note Manufacturing Company*, and they too, for the accommodation of the public, have issued *large sums* of money. But as this Company appears to have rather a *watery* or *windy* foundation, none but the *President* and *Cashier* of the said Company being known to the public, their Notes do not appear to pass with the same currency and facility as the Notes of Companies better known."

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Arch Street Theatre.—At this house, Miss Kelly attracted good houses during her re-engagement. Schiller's tragedy of *The Robbers* has been got up in a clever style, and was twice represented to good houses. The Winnebago Chiefs visited this Theatre on Wednesday, and were seemingly much entertained. Several times, during the performance, they exhibited their approbation by an indescribable species of hallooing, and once or twice laughed outright.—They smoked their pipes, while seated in the dress circle, with the greatest *nonchalance*, to the vast amusement of the audience.

Mr. Horn and Mrs. Austin commence a short engagement this evening. Their singing is a treat which none of our play-going citizens ought to lose.

Walnut Street Theatre.—We have just learned that Mr. Simpson, of the Park Theatre, has leased this house, and expects to open, with a strong company, early in January. Mr. Wilkins, the celebrated artist, is now employed in painting the interior, and the decorations will be of a superior kind. The prices are to be one-fourth lower than at the other houses.

WASHINGTON CIRCUS,

On the Old York Road, between Tammany and Green streets.

THIS EVENING, November 1.

The performance to commence with a GRAND ENTIRE.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master Rogers, in the character of a Cupid—Ring Master, Mr. Aston—Clown, Mr. Hughes.

SONG, by Mr. Ricardo.

TIGHT ROPE, by Mr. Hunter.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Monsieur Richer.

STILL VAULTING, by the Whole Troop.

HORSEMANSHIP, by Master North.

COMIC TRIO of "Dame Durden," by Messrs. Ricardo, Hughes and Rogers.

METAMORPHOSE OF THE SACK; or the Clown deceived by a Woman, on two horses, by Mr. Whittaker.

GRAND STILT DANCE, by Messrs. Hunter, Aston, Richer, Birdsall, Whittaker and North.

HORSEMANSHIP on two horses, by Mr. S. P. Stickney.

The evening's performance to conclude with the Clown's Luncheon; or, Broken-headed Rogues. Clown, Mr. Hughes—Simpkin, Mr. Ricardo.

Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at seven o'clock, precisely. Boxes, fifty cents; Pit, 25 cents. Children under 12 years (with their parents,) admitted to the Boxes at half price.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. Simpson's, opposite the Circus, and at the Ticket Office. Good officers are employed, and order will be kept. No Smoking allowed within the Circus.

REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on Thursday, the 13th of November next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

A valuable Farm, or country seat, the late residence of Nathan Whitman, deceased—containing ninety-six and three-fourth acres of land, about six miles north of the city of Philadelphia, situated and fronting on a road leading from Branchtown to Frankford; the new Second street road also crosses the premises, forming a cross road at the south line, and making two handsome fronts on the Second street road, leaving sixty six and a half acres of land, with the improvements, on the west side of said Second street road. The dwelling is a large two story stone house, with four rooms on a floor; the out buildings are two large hay houses, with stabling underneath, barricks, waggon house, corn cribs, and a stone spring house over an excellent spring of the best water. There are also a numb rof streams of water running through the premises. On this side there are about nine acres of good woodland, and about ten acres of beautiful meadow, lying between the dwelling and the Second street road, making a handsome prospect from the house, and about ten acres of orchard, consisting of a variety of fruit, such as apples, peaches, plums, cherries, pears, and other fruit trees.—On the other or east side of said Second street road, there are thirty and one-fourth acres of land, about eleven acres of which is good woodland. The whole of the above property is divided in fields, and under good post and rail fence. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will view the premises. The whole will be sold together or separate, as may best suit purchasers. An indisputable title will be given, and terms made known at the time of sale. For further particulars inquire of R. Whitman, residing on the premises, or N. WHITMAN,

No. 107 North Second street, Philadelphia.

Where a survey and draft of the property may be seen. Nov. 1—2t

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

ADMIRERS of the Fine Arts, and those anxious to encourage Native Talents, will be highly gratified at the taste and execution displayed throughout the above elegant production.

It not only surpasses all its predecessors, but in point of embellishment, and literary matter, excels any work of the kind yet offered to the public.

For sale in cases or elegant bindings, by

WM. SIMPSON,

Nov. 1—1t* 60 Chesnut street.

LADY OF THE MANOR,

6TH VOL. and complete sets; Beattie on Truth; Opie on Lying, and Detraction, and all of the same author's works in complete sets; Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Lives of Hale, Bedell, Rochester, and Hammond; Life of Mrs. Siddons; Bowden's Life of Kemble; Atlantic Souvenir; Token, &c. at the BOOK SHOP, 121 South Fifth street.

☞ Prints, Scrap Books and Albums.

Nov. 1—1t

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 16th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Dagg, Mr. JOSEPH E. LOUD, to Miss RACHAEL PLURIGHT, all of this city.

On Monday morning last, at St. Joseph's Chapel, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Cooper, Capt. MAURICE ROCHE, to Miss MARY ANN YATES, daughter of John Yates, Esq. all of Baltimore.

On Thursday evening, the 23d inst. by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. THOMAS YARD, to Mrs. CHRISTIANA JOHNSON, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening, the 25th inst. by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. JOHN SMITH, to Mrs. MARY MINEAR, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, the 27th inst. by Isaac Boileau, Esq. Mr. JONATHAN GIBSON, to Miss ISABELLA LAWSON, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday, the 18th of Sept. by the Rev. Wm. E. Ashton, Mr. WILLIAM G. FENNIMORE, to Miss MARIA FULTON.

On the 20th inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN BURKEL, to Mrs. LETITIA SHINN, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstine, Mr. STEPHEN C. PURDY, of this city, to Miss MARGARETTA COOKE, formerly of Wilmington, Delaware.

On the 20th ult. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG, to Miss CATHARINE HOFFMAN, both of the County of Philadelphia.

On the 23d inst. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. JOHN DALEY, to Mrs. MARNELIUS McCRUM, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 23d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JESSE CHILDS, to Miss REBECCA HARDING, all of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. S. C. Brackle, THOMAS HUMPHREYS, to ANN WILSON, both of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County.

On Tuesday evening last, at the seat of Thomas Snowden Jr. Esq. in Ann Arundel Co. Md. by the Rev. Henry V. Johns, Maj. T. P. ANDREWS, of the U. S. Army, to EMILY R. daughter of the late Richard Snowden, of Maryland.

In this city, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. G. Reily, the Rev. WM. S. HALL, to Miss MASSEY ANN, daughter of Mr. Wm. Rose, all of Hamilton village.

On Wednesday evening, the 22d inst. at Tuckerton, N. J. by the Rev. Mr. Moorehouse, JOSEPH BISPHAM, jr. to SUSAN RIDGEWAY TUCKER; and at the same time and place, by the Rev. Mr. Mayne, Dr. JOHN R. BLAKE, of the city of Washington, to JOSEPHINE LAVENIA TUCKER, daughters of the Hon. Ebenezer Tucker.

In the borough of Wilmington, on Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. by the Rev. John P. Peckworth, Mr. WILLIAM VAN AKEN, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY R. O'DANIEL, of that place.

At New York, on Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Cyrus Mason, the Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, of Boston, to Mrs. MARY ANN BLATCHFORD, daughter of Elisha Colt, Esq. of that city.

DIED.

On Tuesday, aged 45 years, DANIEL L. PECK.

Suddenly, Tuesday afternoon, Miss MARY CROSBY.

On Sunday, the 19th inst. MARY ANN, daughter of M. Fithian, aged 3 years.

On Friday afternoon, the 24th inst. in the 65th year of his age, Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS.

On the 26th inst. Mr. ROBERT WILEY, late of the firm of James Gowen.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. ANDREW BRODIE, in the 46th year of his age.

On Saturday evening, ANN LOUSIA ENEU, aged 11 years, daughter of James Eneu, Esq.

On seventh day, 25th inst. JANE RIDGWAY, relict of David Ridgway, deceased in the 87th year of her age.

On the 27th inst. in the 20th year of her age, at Bristol, Mrs. HARRIETT KING, wife of the Rev. Henry G. King.

On the 8th inst. after an illness of about three weeks, the Rev. ROBERT LOGAN, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of Fincastle, Va., of which he had had the charge for 30 years.

At his residence, in King George's county, Virginia, on the 20th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Doctor GEORGE FITZHUGH, a respectable and highly esteemed citizen of that place.

At New Orleans, in September last, of the prevailing fever, Mr. HENRY T. VIRCHAUX, late of this city, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 28th Sept. at New Orleans, of Yellow Fever, Mr. WILLIAM BEVEN, a native of London. Oct. 1st, Capt. BUTCHER, of the British barque Alexander.

On the 29th ult. at New Orleans, of Yellow Fever, Mr. LUTHER PRESTON, M. D. aged about 37 years, a native of New York. In the death of this amiable and truly good man, society has met with a great loss, a man whose career has always been marked with the strictest good conduct, benevolence and honesty; I cannot undertake to write a more suitable eulogy on his character than above; but I will add for the satisfaction of his relatives and friends abroad, that in his dying hours he received the kindest attention that could be paid by his physicians, relatives and friends. He has left a wife and one child to lament his departure from this world.

Suddenly, of bilious fever, at his father's residence, near Holmesburg, on the 23d inst. SETH WILSON, eldest son of Dr. Joseph Wilson, in the 21st year of his age. Thus to an untimely grave is hurried a young man of blooming form and flattering prospects—his parents earliest hope and fairest consolation—the *protegee* of his sister and of his numerous brothers—the agreeable and much lamented friend of all his young acquaintances. Just prepared to enter on the busy scenes of life, with a mind happily constructed by nature and expanded by a good education—of dispassion mild and pacific—of manners gentle and engaging—of connexions respectable—his guarding angel thought proper to remove him from its turmoils and disquietudes, to a place of safety and repose; and it is hoped, will now direct his surviving friends to other objects of consolation.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

OBITUARY.

Died, on Thursday morning, the 23d ult. JANE G. KENNEDY, youngest daughter of Robert Kennedy, in the 20th year of her age.

Death is the common and inevitable consequence of existence. All the living know that they must one day die, for such, we are taught by the immutable law of God, is a condition inseparable from our finite nature. Yet, though all possess this knowledge, and should be prepared to meet and bear with firmness, the afflicting stroke, whensoever and howsoever it may come, never does the messenger of eternity announce a victim to the tomb, without leaving behind him tears and sadness, and bitterness of heart. In the simple but touching language of a noble poet,

"Ah! surely nothing dies, but something mourns;"

And even the aged and decrepid, who, having far outlived the time allotted unto man, are looking forward to the period of dissolution as the epoch of a blessed change, do not pass away unlamented, but are followed by tearful eyes and aching breasts. But when the young, the gay, the beautiful and the lovely, are suddenly cut off in the spring-time of existence, while their path is yet strewed with flowers, and sorrow is a stranger to their bosoms, then grief becomes agony, and the mourner, for a season, in vain looks for comfort. There is, however, even to the survivors of such as these, a source of melancholy pleasure in fondly tracing the virtues, and offering a sad tribute to the memory of the departed.

Such a tribute is peculiarly due to the subject of this memento. She had just attained that age when woman is most lovely, and was largely endowed with every quality that could endear her to her friends. In personal gifts, Nature had been very kind to her. Her features, though not strictly regular in detail, formed a *tout ensemble*, which strongly communicated to the beholder, a conviction of great amiability of character, and her ample forehead and expressive eyes, indicated superior intelligence. Her mental faculties, were, indeed, of a high order. She possessed a deep and penetrating judgment, readily accessible to the convictions of reason, but sternly unyielding to the delusions of fancy. Her perceptions were uncommonly quick and clear-sighted, and she discriminated between good and evil with a rapidity and precision as rare as they are desirable. All her actions were the result of a fixed, determinate, moral principle, having for its origin, the beautiful aphorism of our Saviour, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." She was mistress of many accomplishments. Having a strong natural bias for music, she had cultivated that science with a zeal and success seldom equalled, and often, in years to come, the melody of her soft and pliabitre voice will steal upon the memories of her friends,

"Like the mute tone of a remembered lyre."

In dancing, also, to which she was attached as a source of innocent amusement, she excelled, and her light and graceful appearance fully realized the "poetry of motion." In conversation, she was well qualified to shine; well informed on all topics proper to her sex and condition, she had, besides, a readiness of wit which, while it delighted, was so chastened and subdued, as never to degenerate into sarcasm or ridicule; yet, though thus fitted to lead in the circle to which she belonged, the native modesty of her demeanor sought rather to elicit the merits of others, than to assume the most conspicuous place for herself. Her dispositions were truly amiable; in her sentiments she was frank, open and candid, alike incapable of the meanness, or affectation of disguise, and her affections were ardent and sincere, unchanged by adversity, and unchecked in their exercise by misfortune. She was economical, without parsimony, and liberal, without ostentation. Her charity was not of the lip only, but also of the heart; not a feverish impulse resulting from overwrought sensibility, but a settled desire to do good, and while she was cautious of bestowing on the unworthy, she never withheld her mite from the destitute. In the various relations of daughter, sister, friend and mistress of a family, (for young as she was, this last duty had long devolved upon her) her premature decease has made a breach which years cannot repair, and left a grief which time cannot heal.

Such, as the writer knew this interesting female, through a long and intimate acquaintance, commencing in infancy, and terminated only by death, he has attempted to describe her, and while he feels that his hasty and imperfect sketch wants the polish and softness of a finished portrait, he is confident that all who knew her in life, will easily trace the likeness. On her numerous young friends, her death should operate as a solemn and salutary warning. Just ripening into womanhood, she was looking forward with all the ardency of buoyant spirits and youthful expectation, to the enjoyment of a long and prosperous life; care had not yet planted its corroding iron in her bosom, and the sunshine of happiness was bright upon her path. Life to her was full of joy and gladness, for her young heart had not tasted its ills and adversities. But a few weeks since, and she was gay, sprightly and animated, the pride and admiration of her friends, the charm and spirit of society, and now the clods of the silent valley, press heavily on that bosom so lately beating with the full current of healthful existence, and the hungry worm is now feasting on her soft and delicate frame. This is a change, fraught with a solemn lesson to those who survive her; let them lay it deeply to their hearts, and make it a subject of deep and fervent meditation, so that when their time cometh, they may, like her, be prepared to take an everlasting place in "that house, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." M. M.

ELEGANT SATINS.

JUST received an assortment of superior SATINS, brown, purple, crimson, and other fashionable colours, for ladies' cloaks and hats. Also, blue-black and plain coloured Gros de Naples, with a variety of other seasonable silk, woollen and cotton Goods, hosiery, &c. For sale by THOMAS RHOADS,

Nov. 1—3t No. 44 North Second street.

DANCING SCHOOL,

At the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

A. BONNAFFON most respectfully informs his friends and patrons, that his Dancing School commenced on the 22d ult.

Days and hours of tuition.—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M. for young ladies, at 8 for young gentlemen, and at 7 for gentlemen.

Terms made known at the Hall.

Subscription book to the Cotillion Parties is now open at the Hall, and the number of subscribers limited.

Nov. 1—3t

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots,.....$3 25

Do. copper nailed boots, good,.....2 50

Youth and boys boots, from.....1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Lasting and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, morroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,

Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

RAN AWAY,

ON the 12th of October, JONATHAN FARMER, a coloured boy, indented to the Subscriber to the farming business. Had on when he went away, a domestic roundabout and pantaloons, and wool hat. He is between 17 and 18 years of age. Six cents will be given for his apprehension, if brought home, but no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbouring him.

THOMAS HIBBERD,

11 mo. 1—3t* Upper Chichester, Del. Co.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

FOR sale by J. G. AUNER, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 233 Market Street, four doors below Ninth. A constant supply of Medical and Miscellaneous Books, among which are *new editions* of Dewees' on Females, Dewees' on Midwifery, Roussais' Physiology, Hare's Chemistry, Cooper's Lectures on Surgery, Rush on the Mind, Lawrence's Physiology, Turner's Chemistry, Bayle and Hollard's General Anatomy, Hartino's Lectures on Materia Medica and Botany, Eberle's Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, Hutin's Physiology, Cooper's First Lines of Surgery, Robertsons Medical Conversations, Johnson on the Stomach and Bowels, Paris on Diet, Paris's Pharmacologia. &c. &c. Stationary of all descriptions. nov. 1—3t*

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER,

No. 198 Market street, next door to the Red Lion Hotel Philadelphia.

HAS for sale an assortment of Watches, Jewellery, Silver Table and Tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Thimbles. Also, Addison's ever pointed Pencil cases, &c. N. B. Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted. Nov. 1—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 13—FOR 1828.

TO be drawn on Tuesday, November 25, 1828. 45 number Lottery—7 drawn ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is.	$20,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	1,490	1,490
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
39	120	4,680
35	100	3,500
39	80	3,120
39	60	2,340
39	50	1,950
78	20	1,560
312	10	3,240
4,416	10	44,160

5,031 Prizes, 9,139 Blanks, } 14,190 Tickets, at $8 } $113,520

In this Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 48 numbers, and the drawing of SIX ballots, there will be 20 Prizes, with three of the drawn numbers on them; 585 with two of them on; and 4,416 with one only of them on. Those having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 14,190 tickets in the scheme, the 45 numbers, from 1 to 45 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and six of them will be drawn out; and that ticket having on it the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, as a combination, will be entitled to the prize of.....$20,000

That having on it the 3d, 4th and 5th, to.....6,000

That having on it the 3d, 4th and 6th, to.....4,000

That having on it the 3d, 5th and 6th, to.....3,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to.....1,490

Those five tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th; 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d 5th and 6th, each.....1,000

All others, with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 10) each.....500

Those 39 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each.....120

Those 78 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th drawn numbers, each.....100

Those 39 tickets having on them the 2d and 5th drawn numbers, each.....80

Those 39 tickets having on them the 3d and 6th drawn numbers, each.....60

Those 39 tickets having on them the 4th and 5th drawn numbers, each.....50

Those 78 tickets having on them the 4th and 6th, or the 5th and 6th drawn numbers, each,.....30

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 312) each.....20

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 4,416) each,.....10

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets and Shares for sale at the Managers' Office, No. 121 Chesnut street, at scheme price, $8, until Thursday night, the 30th inst. after which they will advance to $10.

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, October, 1828. oct. 25—tf

STUMPS.

ALL Persons whose upper front teeth, which have been allowed to press one against another, and to fall into a ruinous state of decay, and particularly if any of them are broken off, or wear it; such persons would do well to apply to the Advertiser, and have Teeth fixed in the mouth upon the stumps, which can be done without pain. It is the best and cheapest way known, the way nearest to nature, and never injures the adjoining Teeth.

The Advertiser writes daily in the Chronicle, upon the preservation of the Teeth, and publishes something new every Saturday, or every other Saturday.

H. WILLIAMS, Dentist,

Aug. 2—3m Office, No. 122 North Fourth street.

NOTICE.—Rev. Z. FULLER will preach at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street, on Sunday evening, from I. Peter, iv. 17, 18—"For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God. And if it *first* begin at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the Gospel of God? And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" Service to commence at half past six o'clock. Nov. 1—1t

NOTICE.—Rev. T. Fisk will preach at the Universalis. Church, in Lombard street, on Sunday evening next, (by request,) from the parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus.—"And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments."

Next Week will be Published,

THE CASKET FOR NOVEMBER,

Embellished with a View of Pheasant Shooting, Cascade Creek Falls, and the Pagoda, &c.

CONTENTS.—Pheasant Shooting; The Married Actress; A Night at Venice; Burial in the Country; Persians in London; To May; The French Teacher; The Bridemaid; The Buried Heart; Musical Tour in Germany; Wallachia and Moldavia; Cardinal Mazarin, Rats in Paris; Sufferings from Famine; Ancient English Shrines; Falls of Cascade Creek, with an Engraving; The Pagoda, with an Engraving; A Day at the Seaside; Alekmeer; Revolutionary Reminiscence; The Mother; Alms of the Monks; Washington; Dangerous Ramble; Stage Coach; Highland Curiosity.

WIT AND SENTIMENT.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.—Night blooming Cereus and Primrose.

MUSIC.—"I Should very Much like to know."

POETRY.

The Hour of Prayer; To ——; Music; To the Deity; Sonnet to Health; To Humour; To the Ocean; To my Dog Carlo; To Health; Solitude; The Bridal Morning; Sunset; Heaven; To Beauty; The Puzzler; Meteorological Observations.

Price, $2 50 a year. Published monthly, by

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON,

oct. 30—tf No. 112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FOREIGN MEDICIN

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the Hingham Gazette.

"O, thou invisible spirit of Rum! if thou hadst no name by which to know thee, we would call thee—Devil." *Shakespeare.*

Let thy devotees extol thee,
And thy wond'rous virtues sum;
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
O! thou Hydra-monster, RUM!

Pimple-maker—visage-blotter,
Health-corrupter—idler's mate;
Mischief-breeder—vice-promoter,
Credit-spoiler—devil's bait.

Almshouse-builder—pauper-maker,
Trust-betrayer—sorrow's source;
Pocket-emptier—Sabbath-breaker,
Conscience-stifler—guilt's recourse.

Nerve-enfeebler—system-shatterer,
Thirst-increaser—cugrant thief;
Cough-producer—treacherous flatterer,
Mud-bedauber—sneck-rebel.

Business-hinderer—saleen-imbiller,
Woe-begetter—friendship's abane;
Anger-heater—Bridewell-filler,
Debt-involver—toper's chain.

Memory-drowner—honor-wrecker,
Judgment-warper—blue-faced quack;
Feud-beginner—rags-bedecker,
Strife-enkindler—fortune's wrack.

Summer's cooler—winter's warmer,
Blood-pollnter—specious snare;
Mob-collector—man's-transformer,
Bond-undoer—gambler's fare.

Speech-beswaggler—headlong-bringer,
Vitals-burner—deadly fire;
Riot-mover—firebrand flinger,
Discord-kindler—misery's sire.

Sinews-robber—worth-depriver,
Strength-subduer—hideous foe;
Reason-thwarter—fraud-contriver,
Money-waster—nation's woe.

Vile seducer—joy-dispeller,
Peace-disturber—blackguard guest;
Sloth-implanter—liver-sweller,
Brain-distracter—hateful pest.

Utterance-boggler—stench-emitter,
Strong man sprawler—fatal drop;
Tumult raiser—venom spitter,
Wrath inspirer—coward's prop.

Pain-inflicter—eyes-inflamer,
Heart-corrupter—folly's nurse;
Secret-babbler—body-maimer,
Thrift-defeater—loathsome curse.

Wit-destroyer—joy-impairer,
Scandal-dealer—foulmouthed-scourge;
Senses-blunter—youth-ensnarer,
Crime-inventor—ruin's verge.

Virtue-blaster—base-deceiver,
Rage-displayer—sot's delight,
Noise-exciter—stomach heaver,
Falsehood-spreader—scorpion's bite.

Quarrel-plotter—rage-discharger,
Giant conqueror—wasteful sway;
Chin-cudgeller—tongue-enlarger,
Malice-venter—Death's broad-way.

Tempest-scatterer—widow's-maker,
Death-forerunner—hell's dire brink;
Ravenous murderer—wind-pipe-slasher,
Drunkard's *lodging, meat* and *drink*.

U. U. B.

SONG.

GOETHE.

Know'st thou the land where sweet the citron blows,
Where 'midst dark leaves the golden orange glows,
Where milder zephyr breathes from azure skies,
And on the odorous myrtle softly dies?
Know'st thou it well?—How sweet to rove
In that fair land, with thee, my gentle love!

Know'st thou the palace with its pillar'd halls
Where dancing splendours gleam along the walls,
Where marble statues, bending, seem to say,
And why so sad, my gentle child, to-day?"
Know'st thou it well?—Hast should I be,
Might I but there my kind protector see!

Know'st thou the mountain, where the muleteer
Treads thro' dark clouds his path with doubt and fear,
Where dismal caverns hide the dragon-brood,
Rough soars the cliff, and foams the dashing flood?
Know'st thou it well?—Away! away!
Father, arise!—I may no longer stay!

Solution of the Puzzle of Maillix.

What greater friend or enemy,
Than water can there be;
Tremendous mounts and awful vales,
Abound a troubled sea.

The merchant rues when tempests lose
His hard acquired gains;
The farmer too, with anxious eyes,
Fears freshets from the rains.

Fair Mount dam, I ween to be
(Of architectural mould,)
The finest in the world—enough—
'Twould tire if all were told.

A SCHOOLBOY.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

A clergyman being requested by some of his parishioners to pray for rain, said he would do any thing to oblige them, but *it would be of no service* as long as the *wind continued in the same quarter.* However, having obeyed the wish of the people, he was told by the beadle as he went out, that a heavy shower was coming on. '*I hope not,*' said he, 'for I have *not brought my umbrella.*'

A SPIRITED PARSON.

A clergyman having a quarrel with a neighbouring gentleman, who insulted him, and at last told him, 'Doctor, your gown is your protection,'—replied 'Though it may be mine, it shall not be yours;' and immediately pulled it off, and threshed the aggressor.

A NEW SCHEME.

Mr. S———, one day being dressed in a very handsome pair of new boots, met a friend, when the following conversation ensued. Friend. These are handsome boots, Sherry; who made them?' —S. 'Hoby.'—F. 'How did you prevail on him?'—S. 'Guess.'—' I suppose you talked him over in the old way.'—S. 'No, that won't do now.'—F. 'Then when they came home you ordered half a dozen more?'—S. 'No.'—F. Perhaps you gave a check on Hammersley, which you knew would not be honoured.'—S. 'No, no, no; in short, you might *guess till to-morrow before you hit it. I paid for them.*

RIGHT VIEWS OF THINGS.

The witty and convivial Kelly being in his early years much addicted to dissipation, his mother advised him to take example of a gentleman whose constant food was herbs, and his drink water. 'What, madam,' said he, 'would you have me imitate a man who *eats like a beast* and *drinks like a fish.*'

PUN UPON PUN.

Two gentlemen dining together, one of them noticing a *spot of grease* on the neckcloth of his companion, said, 'I see you are a *Grecian.*'—'Pooh!' said the other, 'that is *far-fetched.*'—'No, indeed,' says the punster, 'I made it on the *spot.*'

A large party of soldiers surprised two *resurrection-men* (stealers of dead bodies) in a church yard. The officer seized one of them and asked him what he had to say for himself—"Say," he answered—"Why, that we came here to raise a *corpse* and not a *regiment.*"

Some years ago, a gentleman at Windsor took the place of the organist, with a view to show his superiority in *execution.* Among other pieces, he was playing one of Dr. Blow's *anthems*, and just as he had finished the verse part and begun the full chorus, the organ ceased. On this, he called to *Dick* the *bellows-blower*, to know what was the matter:

"The matter," says Dick, "I have played the anthem *before.*"—"Aye," says the other, "but I have not played it *above.*"—"No matter," quoth Dick, "you might have made more haste then; *I know how many puffs go to a one of Dr. Blow's anthems as well as you do;* I have not played the organ so many years for nothing."

ENCOURAGING TO BACHELORS.

At the annual town meeting held in Brooklyn, Conn. on the 6th inst. three old bachelors were chosen selectmen, and a venerable brother of the fraternity was re-elected town clerk and treasurer. The occurrence gave rise to the following lines:

Strange things have come to pass!
To-day it is made known,
That three sedate old Bachelors!!
Are *Fathers* of our Town!!!

EPIGRAM.

Said Joe to the mistress of twenty fine farms,
"You exceed all your sex in the *depth* of your charms!
My love is so *grounded*, that nothing but death
Can conquer my love by conqu'ring my breath.
Oh! then grant your lover a smile to be fed on,
Who loves—aye, loves the very ground that you tread on!"

A Medal was found at the Orphan House, Bethesda, in Savannah, by Dr. J. C. Habersham, a few days since; on one side of which is an excellent likeness of the Rev. George Whitfield, and on the reverse the following inscription:

To the memory of
the Rev. Geo. Whitfield, A. M.
who with unreluctant grandeur
gave, not yielded up,
his soul sublime
at Newbury P. N. America, S. 30 1770
in the 56 year of his age.
his conduct is a legacy for all,

It is made of copper, with appropriate designs, and very handsomely executed.—*Georgian.*

From the Nuremberg Correspondent.—To put down the disturbances and riot usually carried on on Sundays and holydays, the Mayor of Grandtemps, in the department of the Isere, issued the following regulations:—"All persons drinking and tippling upon Sundays and holydays in coffee houses, taverns, &c. during the celebration of Mass or Vespers, are hereby authorised to depart without paying for what they have had."

The following story of Porson is on Burke's notices of Dr. Parr:—"There was a large company, and the Doctor addressed Porson nearly in these words—'Mr. Porson, pray what do you think about the introduction of moral and physical evil into the world?' This was a knotty question. *Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant.* Porson, after a moment's pause for reflection, answered, with great solemnity or dryness of manner, 'Why, Doctor, I think we should have done very well without them.'"

ANECDOTE OF A HORSE.

A farmer who lives in the immediate neighbourhood of Bedford, and regularly attends the market there, was returning home in the evening, very recently, on horseback, rather groggy, and not being able very well to maintain his equilibrium, he rolled off, *nolens volens*, into the middle of the road. His horse stood still; but, after remaining patiently for some time, and not observing any disposition in its rider to get up or proceed further, he took him by the collar and shook him. This had little or no effect, for the farmer only gave a grumble of dissatisfaction at having his repose disturbed. The horse was not to be put off by any such evasion, and so applied his mouth to one of his coat laps, and after several attempts in this way to raise him upon his feet, the coat lap gave way. Three individuals who witnessed this extraordinary proceeding, then came up, and assisted him in mounting his charger, putting one coat tail into the pocket of the other, and so he safely reached his home. The horse is deservedly a favourite of his master, and has, we understand, occasionally been engaged in gambols with him like a dog.—*Tyne Mer.*

Napoleon and his Aids-de-Camp.—I have a perfect recollection, that when he was First Consul he one day gave thirty thousand francs to each of his aide-de-camp. We were eight in number, and went in the evening to thank him, at a moment when he was alone in his closet at the palace of Malmaison. He received us as he would men who were acting a part by no means acceptable to him; and dismissed us from his presence in these words: "Another time, gentlemen, I shall not expose myself to such visits. I asked no thanks at your hands; well aware that what I did would not be lost upon your feelings without there being any necessity for your coming to tell me so." He then added, in order to make up for this abruptness—"Go and enjoy yourselves, you are giddy fellows." He did not keep his word; for his liberality towards some of us has been carried even to prodigality.—*Memoirs of the Duke of Rezigo.*

Singular directions for his funeral, by the late Dr. Parr.—"My hands must be bound by the crape hat-band which I wore at the burial of my daughter Catharine; upon my breast must be placed a piece of flannel which Catharine wore at her dying moments at Teignmouth. There must be a lock of Madeline's hair inclosed in silk, and wrapped in paper bearing her name; there must be a lock of Catharine's hair in silk and paper with her name, there must be a lock of my late wife's hair preserved in the same way; there must be a lock of Sarah Wynn's hair preserved in the same way. All these locks of hair must be laid on my bosom as carefully as possible, covered and fastened with a piece of silk to keep them together."—[Field's life of Dr. Parr, vol. II.]

One morning, the late Mr. Christie, to whom had been intrusted the sale by auction of a fine collection of pictures, belonging to a nobleman, having arrived at a *chef-d'œuvre* of Wilson's, was expatiating with his usual eloquence on its merits, quite unaware that Wilson himself had just before entered the room. "This, gentlemen, is one of Mr. Wilson's Italian pictures:—he cannot paint any thing like it now." "That's a lie!" exclaimed the irritated artist, to Mr. Christie's no small discomposure, and to the great amusement of the company; "He can paint infinitely better."

The following anecdote is related of the late Adjutant General Sir Henry Torrens:—On the 2d of October, 1799, a severe action was fought near Alkmar, in Holland and some of our officers, among whom was Sir H. Torrens, imagining that they had purchased security for a few days, rode into that town, for the purpose of viewing the place and enjoying the rarity of a good dinner. While this dinner was in preparation, Sir H. Torrens sat down in the coffee-room to make some notes in his journal, but seeing Major Kemp, then Aid-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie, ride hastily into town, he started from his unfinished task to ask the news. From Maj. Kemp he learned that the French had made an unexpected advance upon the English troops, and that the division to which he was attached was under orders for immediate action. Without waiting to return for his papers and pocket-book, containing between 40 and £50, which he had left on the table, he mounted his horse and in a moment was in full speed. He arrived in time to place himself at the head of his company, just before the commencement of the action in which he was dreadfully wounded. A considerable time afterwards he revisited Alkmar, and calling at the inn he had so abruptly left, received his papers and his purse, which had been with scrupulous honesty preserved.—*English paper.*

CHAMOMILE.

A medical correspondent at Madrid has acquainted a friend in Ireland with some astonishing effects of the herb chamomile, in certain inflammatory disorders of the eye, when every other remedy, usually prescribed, had proved abortive.—The following, among many cases wherein the doctor has been concerned, is mentioned as a proof of the virtues of this salutary though common herb.

Maria de Maros, daughter of a master carpenter, had for many years been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acrimonious fluid, that brought an almost total loss of sight. Alteratives were prescribed to no purpose, nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of chamomile, boiled in cow's sweet milk; with this the patient bathed her eyes several times a day, as warm as could be suffered without uneasiness; and in about five weeks her eyes were perfectly cured.—*Hosp. Med. Intelligencer.*

Best preparation of black lead for cleaning stoves.—Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin or the dregs of red Port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry and close, but not hard brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it to a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron, than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of egg, &c. which are the methods commonly practised.

Warts and Corns.—It is stated that the bark of the willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all warts, corns, or excrescences on any part of the body.

Damaged Hay.—In the year, 1789, which, like the present year, was remarkable for the quantity of rain which fell during the Hay season, the farmers suffered great loss from the thousands of heads of cattle which perished from eating damp hay. This fact ought to put farmers on their guard against any similar effects at the present time. The efficacy of salt in curing hay is now almost universally known; but the best advice, perhaps, which can be given, is to be careful as to the quantity which is given.—*London Mechanic Magazine.*

Lofts over Stables are bad places for both hay and corn, as these articles, in that situation, must be more or less impregnated with the noxious effluvia arising from the stable and dung, as well as from the breath of the horses—thereby diminishing the nutritive qualities of the food, and occasioning disgust to the animals that eat it.

Mode of marking Sheep without injury to the hide.—An English writer gives the following: Mark on either side of the *nose* of the sheep, the initials of the owner's name, and on the opposite side any number by which he may choose to designate the particular sheep, by means of a small iron letter or figure about an inch long which being dipped in common oil colors, mixed with turpentine to dry them more readily, is placed on the part described, and will continue until the next shearing season. The process is easy, and will give the animal no pain; the marks cannot be readily obliterated, which is not the case with tattooing or cauterizing.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RINGING SWINE.

To prevent swine from digging in the soil, the best method is to cut the tendons of their snouts with a sharp knife, about an *inch and a half from the nose.* This may be done with little pain, and no prejudice to the animal, when about two or three months old. The common practice of restraining them by rings fixed in the snout, is painful and troublesome; they must be replaced as often as they give way, and that happens so frequently, that rings afford but little security against the nuisance.

By pressing down the snout, the tendons which give it flexibility and power is easily discovered, and a single prick with a sharp knife severs it, and leaves the hog without the power of rooting forever after. The experiment is readily made.—*Amer. Farmer.*

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

NO. XX.

Botanic Name } GENTIANA SAPONARIA.
English Name } *Soapwort Gentian.*
French Name } *Gentiane Saponaire.*

The gentians form one of the prettiest floral genus, consisting of a group of nearly one hundred species, scattered all over the world; but chiefly found in cold countries and on high mountains. We have about twenty kinds in the United States, all more or less pretty; some have beautiful large flowers, two inches long, of a bright blue color, but always scentless.—The prettiest are the *G. Catesbæi* of the southern states, the *G. Ochroleuca*, with yellowish blossoms, the *G. Heterophylla*, with flowers of a bluish grey, and the actual species.

All the gentians are medical, their properties were discovered by a king of Illyria, who gave them his name, in ancient times. They are fine tonics, stomachics and bitters. The personal kinds have the bitterness concentrated in the roots, the annual have also bitter leaves. They generally blossom late, are autumnal, and some kinds last in bloom till November. Many are introduced in our gardens, and all deserve to be cultivated, for beauty and use. The genus gives its name to a large natural family of plants, the *Gentianides*, and it is put in *Pentandria* of Linnæus, although many species have four or twelve stamins. Many sections are made in the genus on that account, which other Botanists consider as peculiar genera.

The Soapwort Gentianis thus called from its likeness to the Soapwort. It is perennial, and common from New England to Carolina, near streams, &c. It blossoms from August to October. Stems simple, smooth, round. Leaves opposite ovate, oval-lanceolate, entire, smooth, with three nerves. Flowers fascicolated or terminal and axillary bunches; the calyx is campanulate with five oval segments; the corolla is ovate, oblong, nearly short, with five teeth, and five other interjected smaller and trifid. Five stamins, one pistil, two stigmas, capsul with one cell, two valves, many seeds.

The G nians are the floral Emblem of Bitrau Republic.

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 16—1yr

HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.
FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS may be had at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall street, New York, at 37 1-2 cents the night, or 1 50 to 2 dollars a week.
The house affords every convenience of a regular hotel—Meals are given at any time, from a bill of fare, and no charge but for what is ordered. Aug. 2—3m

CHARCOAL.
THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber being in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 8—1yr.

APARTMENTS TO LET,
ON second story, two elegant rooms with kitchen, wood cellar, hydrant in yard, and other conveniences.
Also, bed-room in garret, if required.
For particulars, apply on the premises, No. 145 South Tenth street, below Locust street. Oct. 25—tf

DR. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.
DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 14—1mo

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.
A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 179 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 28—tf

W. J. BEDLOCK'S
SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.
No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
Aug. 23—6m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.
LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and 2 blade Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms
Sept. 29—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.
IT HAS NEVER FAILED.
THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 102 FIRE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.
FOR SALE, 20 Ladders. Enquire at Shop No. 20 Stamper's Alley, running from Second to Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets. July 19—3m

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.
THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafleteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-west corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 14—6mo

CLOTH STORE,
NO. 6 DECATUR STREET.
THE Subscribers offer for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a very extensive assortment of Woollen Goods, consisting in part of
Imperial and electorate blue and black cloths,
Superfine, fine, and low price do. do do.
Superfine, middling, and low priced green, brown, mossa, olive, claret and drab cloths,
Steel, claret, Oxford, cadet, brown and blue mixt do.
Extra super blue and black cassimeres.
Superfine, middle and low priced blue, black, brown, drab, fawn, coronation, white and mixt cassimeres.
Blue, blue mixt and cadet mixt sattinets.
ALSO,
Ladies' habit and pelisse cloths, such as greens, blues, browns, drabs, scarlet, olive, &c. &c.
ALSO,
Silk, Valencia and *Marseilles vestings*, silk velvets.
Blue, red, drab and mixt kerseys, flushings, and fearnaughts, canvas, Italian sewings, shottings.
Blue, green, yellow and drab sattinets, gilt and lasting buttons, with a variety of other goods, wholesale and retail, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE.
Oct. 25—3t No. 6 Decatur street.

EVENING SCHOOL.
BENJAMIN C. TUCKER
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced an evening School at his room, back of the 2d Presbyterian Church, N. E. corner of Third and Arch streets, where he will teach the various branches of an English and Mathematical education.
Oct. 25—3t*

CHEAP BROAD CLOTHS,
AT No. 46 North Fourth street, 6 doors above Arch street. Our customers, who have large families to clothe for the winter, would save themselves some cash by calling and examining our low priced Cloths and Cassimeres, 7-4 fine grey Cloth, $1 87 cents per yard; Indigo blue, at 1 12; do brown, at 1 87; Oxford mixed, at 2 50 a yard, usual retail price, 3 25; mixed Cassimere, 87 cents, commonly retailed at 1 25, with a large assortment of men's and ladies' Hosiery and Gloves. JOHN KENNEDY.
N. B. Store open till 9 o'clock in the evening.
Oct. 25—2t

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.
MRS W. WADE will open at No. 153 South Second street, an assortment of FANCY MILLINERY, on Saturday, 25th inst. oct. 25—3t

TURNING AND MACHINE MAKING.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to build Machinery of various kinds, such as drawing frames, spooling frames on an improved plan, force pumps and presses of every description, cutting Engines Turning Engines, and lathes, Dial plates and fluted rollers, &c. &c.
Also, jobbing and repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice, on reasonable terms.
Oct. 25—3t* J. H. MOORE, Manayunk.

FOR SALE,
LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to JOHN RICHARDS, Penn's Coal Co.'s Office, No. 32 South Seventh street.
N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

APPRENTICES WANTED.
TWO APPRENTICES are wanted to the Chair making business. Lads from the Country would be preferred. Apply at No. 108 North Front street, Philadelphia. Oct. 25—3t*

FAMILY TEA WAREHOUSE,
Fifth street, below Spruce, No. 88, on the west side.
THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following Green and Southong Teas, which have been carefully selected for family use, all of which are warranted of the first quality, viz:
Hyson, Hyson Chouloug, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Pouchong, in papers, do. in canisters, Padre and plain Souchong.
Also, Loaf and Lump Sugar, with a general assortment of School Books and Stationary articles, consisting of Writing and Wrapping Paper, Quills, ready made Pens, Slates, Pencils, &c. &c.
10 mo. 25—3t J. WATERMAN.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber acquaints his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 25 Apple Tree Alley, to No. 184 Race street, south side, a few doors below Sixth street, where he continues baking, as heretofore.
Oct. 25—3t* ELIAS DEAL.

WAS LOST,
FROM on board the Steam Boat Trenton, on the 12th ult. a SMALL WILLOW BASKET, containing a Lady's Dress, a Cashmere Shawl, Silk Velvet Reticule, Scarf, a variety of Capes, Collars, Gloves, Belts, Handkerchiefs marked E. K. M. and a number of other articles.
A suitable reward will be given for the basket and contents, or for satisfactory information respecting them, by JOSEPH THOMAS, at Trenton Bridge,
Or JOHN B. LANE, Bloomsbury,
Oct. 25—3t*

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.
THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hoff, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD, 114 South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS, 36 Chesnut street.
feb 16—tf

BRUSH MANUFACTORY,
No. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 9 Decatur street, to No. 30 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brushes of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.
june 11—tf MYERS BUSCH.

SELECT SEMINARY,
NO. 56 NEW STREET.
IN this Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction; requiring of pupils *oral reasons*, in tracing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in grateful remembrance those who have hitherto intrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties. JOEL ERWIN, Principal.
Sept. 20—3m

IMPROVED COOKING STOVES.

JACOB F. PLEIS has on hand at his establishments, No. 131, and No. 50 North Second street, the newly *Improved Cooking Stoves* of the best patterns either for wood or coal. These Stoves are the best in use for roasting, baking, stewing, boiling, &c. for large or middling families, and require less wood than stoves usually do.
He has also for sale common, coal, and 9 plate stoves, Franklin and cabin stoves, backs and jambs, &c. of the very newest pattern, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.
Sept. 20—3m

CHEAP SILK AND FANCY STORE,
No. 98 North Second street, above Arch.
MOSES J. GOUDKOP has just received, in addition to his former assortment, viz:
Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Naples;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours gros de Berlin;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satins;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours satin bird;
Super black, blue black, and assorted coloured florences and mareeline;
Black, blue black, and assorted colours silk velvets;
Black made, different widths and qualities;
Black, blue black, and assorted coloured crapes.
Also, an assortment of plain and figured satin mantua and gros de Naples ribbands.
With an addition of other articles, all of which he will sell low at wholesale or retail, Oct. 4—3m

A FARM,
AT PRIVATE SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale that Valuable Farm, on which he formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about 1 of a mile of the River Delaware, 2½ miles from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 140 acres, near 40 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.
There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 30 by 48 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, crib house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings in good repair. The farm is in good order, and well fenced with cedar rails; and has thereon a good apple orchard, and other fruit trees.
A further description is considered unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, and they will be shown the same, by applying to George Allen, on the premises, or to the subscriber, near Woodbury. GEORGE WARD.
Sept. 27—6t*

ISAAC REED,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 176 North Second street corner of Vine
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep on hand at the old stand, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver patent lever and plain watches. Right day clocks and cases, time pieces, silver table and tea spoons and soup ladles; Ladies' fine Gold Filagree paste and plain earrings and Breast pins; Fine Gold Curb and common chains, seals and keys, Silver and steel spectacles, thimbles, pencil cases, music boxes, coral, &c. He has also received, in addition to his former stock, an handsome and beautiful assortment of Britannia ware and Block tin (American manufacture) Coffee and tea pots, sugar and slop bowls, cream ewers, also plated table and tea spoons. The above goods he will sell on as low terms as they can be purchased in the city.
N. B. Clocks and watches carefully repaired and warranted as usual. An apprentice to the above business is wanted one from the country would be preferred. Oct. 4—6t

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Common superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.
Orders from the country punctually attended to.
JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
N. E. CORNER OF SECOND & PINE STREET,

HAS on hand, an extensive assortment of green VENETIAN BLINDS, which he offers low for cash. He also keeps a very large number of the most fashionable well made BEDS, of various sizes equal to any ever offered for sale on this continent. feb1—tf

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.
THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 90 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.
Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

FOR SALE,
At JAMES WINTER'S *Manufactory,*
No. 31 Arch, between Front & Second streets,
AN EXTENSIVE assortment of round and square Hand Boxes, of different sizes and patterns, wholesale and retail, on moderate terms.
Orders from any part of the City or Country, for any size, number or pattern, will be promptly attended to, and duly executed.
Boards of various qualities for sale cheap, for cash.
N. B. He also continues to dress Silk, Waterloo, Crape, Camel's Hair and Merino Shawls, curls the fringe, and warrants the colors not to fade.
School Desks for sale—inquire as above.
Sept. 20—7t*

COPPER WAREHOUSE.
FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Sugar pans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in bars, *Block Tin, Lead Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Borax, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.
Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

A CURE FOR CORNS.
A SIMPLE, effectual remedy for these troublesome things, can always be had by the single box or dozen, at No. 224 North Sixth street, first door above Callowhill, west side. Those who have tried it, have, in almost every instance, had them come out entirely by the roots. Sept. 13—3m

GRAND EXHIBITION.
THE undersigned has the honour of informing the public, that he intends exhibiting a number of
Panoramas and Transparent Views,
Of the most admired parts of America and Europe, for a short time only in this city. Among them there is a view of Fair Mount, taken from the second story of Mr. Pratt's dwelling, at Lemon Hill, which forms a pleasing prospect; Constantinople from the north; Athens, in Greece; the Ionian Island Zante; Venice, in Italy, built on the Adriatic sea; Rome, and other celebrated cities and landscapes of Europe; Conflagrations, Winter Night, Moonlight, and Architectural pieces.
As the inhabitants of this city are known to possess a high feeling for arts and sciences, and the undersigned being fully convinced that his exhibition has always received the admiration of judges, he hopes that it will have the same reception here.
The Exhibition is at No. 48 South Fifth street, where Mr. Manzel had his exhibition. Open from 8 in the evening until 10. Admittance 25 cents, children under 10 years half price. C. FISCHER.
Oct. 18—4t

BOY'S BOOTS.
THE Subscriber has just opened two cases of very superior Boy's Boots, which he is retailing at 2 dollars only.
Also, on hand, an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, from the most approved manufactures, at the very low price of $2 50.
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common Shoes and Boots, &c.
SAMUEL D. BREED,
Sept. 20—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

JOSEPH WEEKS,
No. 2 North Eighth street,
OFFERS for sale, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, viz: Lasting, Denmark Satin, Morocco and fine Leather Boots and Walking Shoes, warranted water-proof. Dancing and a variety of other shoes, which will be sold low.
N. B. Wanted, a binder and trimmer; good wages will be given, and recommendations required. None need apply but those who understand their business.
Oct. 11—4t*

COTTON YARN.
A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 22; in cops and hanks, from the Darby Union Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER.
WELL adapted for shop wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 118 Chesnut street. July 5—tf

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.
8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 60 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to SAMUEL K. BARTLESON,
Oct. 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

WANTED,
IN A SCHOOL, a lad about 14 years of age, capable of teaching a junior Class, to whom board and tuition in the intervals of his monitorial duties, would be a sufficient compensation. Address, post paid,
JOSEPH GILL,
Oct. 18—4t* Wilmington, Del.

SPLENDID VIEWS OF
AMERICAN SCENERY.
JUST published by T. K. GREENBANK, No. 84 Spruce street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery, as follows.—
1. A view of Rock's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2. A view of the Light House, in Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
3. A view of York, on Lake Ontario, with the fortifications.
4. Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5. View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.
6. View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, Esq.
7. The Tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon.
8. View at the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9. View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
10. View of the Lower Falls of Solomon's Creek.
11. View of Catskill Mountains, from the Hudson.
12. View of Fo t Niagara, on Lake Ontario, from the Light House on the British side.
These Views are executed in the best style of Philadelphia engraving, from drawings made upon the spot. Each Plate is accompanied by a full and accurate description thereof, so as to make it perfectly intelligible to every person.
The work is printed on superfine paper, and with a handsomely printed cover, and delivered to subscribers at the very low price of One Dollar per copy. Flexible covers will be used for country subscribers, so that they can be safely sent by mail.
☞ Any gentleman, postmasters and others, who will remit $15 to the Editor, shall receive 20 copies. All orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
T. K GREENBANK,
Oct. 18—3t No. 84 Spruce street.

WANTED,
IMMEDIATELY, or by the 10th of next month, a small house, calculated for a fancy store, rent from 150 to $250.
Also, a small dwelling house, in a genteel neighbourhood, rent from 120 to 170 dollars.
Sealed application, addressed to P. Q. and left at this office, will be attended to. oct. 18—3t*

THE MISS CLULEYS,
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their Seminary, from No. 24 South Fourth street, to No. 9 Cherry street, between Third and Fourth street, where every branch of an English Education is taught, and every attention paid to